



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

January 30, 2008

MR. ERNIE LAZAR
APARTMENT 6
577 SOUTH THORNHILL ROAD
PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264-7884

✓ Subject: FILE NUMBER 105-34237/SERIALS 87-120
YEARS 1961-1962

FOIPA No. 1088949- 000

#87 - #120

1/14/55 - 12/13/55

HQ

#424 - #446

3/28/61 - 12/13/62

Citizen's Council + State Rights
movements

Dear Requester:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

NO LA
100-5208-
William James
Brennan

Section 552

- (b)(1)
- (b)(2)
- (b)(3) _____
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- (b)(4)
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Section 552a

- (b)(7)(A)
- (b)(7)(B)
- (b)(7)(C)
- (b)(7)(D)
- (b)(7)(E)
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- (b)(8)
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- (d)(5)
- (j)(2)
- (k)(1)
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- (k)(3)
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- (k)(7)

199 page(s) were reviewed and 188 page(s) are being released.

Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

- referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
- referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

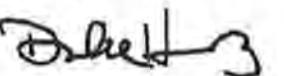
You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown,

when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☒ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

Please be advised that this release consists of documents from file number: HQ 105-34237 Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10.

Pursuant to Title 28, Code of Regulations, Sections 16.11 and 16.49, there is a fee of ten cents per page for duplication. No fees are assessed for the first 100 pages. 16 pages released on file number 105-34237 FOIA 1067816; and 188 pages released for file number 105-34237 on FOIA 1088949. Your check or money order in the amount of \$10.40 is payable to the Federal Bureau of Investigation; due upon receipt of this communication.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 9
Page 185 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 219 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 226 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 227 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 229 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 231 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 232 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 233 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 234 ~ Referral/Direct

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Office Mer

m • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: 11/14/55

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (105-321)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Re Bureau letter to Atlanta dated 10/28/55.

Requested summary being prepared and will be mailed
from Atlanta on November 18, 1955.

HEK:lcb

(3)

At Attk 11/17/55
dated 11/17/55

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/11/01 BY [signature]

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34-10000

NOV 18 1955

EX-125

100-10000

Former [redacted], of unknown reliability, advises that this group is made up of politicians, and that the aims and purposes of the organization are to fight desegregation. This informant advised on November 14, 1955 that another meeting would be held by this group on [redacted] at the [redacted] in Atlanta, Georgia. Informant stated that the headquarters for the organization continues to be at Augusta, Georgia.

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THE KU KLUX KLAN

The new organization [redacted] as [redacted], having a charter issued by the State of Georgia, operates as the U. S. Klans. This group most violently opposes desegregation or in any way the mixing of races in schools or public parks and places. The Ku Klux Klan has numerous klaverns in the Atlanta area and while, according to informants, [redacted] desires to maintain segregation through lawful means and denounces violence, he and other [redacted] of the Klan make the statement that there will be no mixing of races in the public schools of Georgia. The Klan at this time is primarily engaged in seeking publicity in an effort to increase its membership.

Former [redacted] of Covington, Georgia advised on August 15, 1955 that a Negro father, name unknown, reportedly attempted to register his children for attendance in the white schools in Walton County, Georgia, saying that he would not be willing to accept equal facilities but that he wanted the same facilities. Informant said he understood the Negro was most unpleasant and apparently was ready to make an issue of the matter. It will be noted that the Association of Georgia Klans, known as the old group, has two independent klaverns operating in the Atlanta area, one being at Lovejoy, Georgia, and the other at Social Circle, Georgia. [redacted] stated that he was told that the Walton County incident was presented to the Social Circle Klan, and that it was decided that the Negro would be asked to leave the county, and that if he did not he would be requested to leave the county, and if this failed his remains would be removed from the county. No further information has been received concerning this alleged incident.

Former [redacted] further advised on November 14, 1955 that this is the only states' rights council group presently operating in the Atlanta area, but that he had received information which indicates that the Citizens Council of Mississippi will attempt to organize in Atlanta within the near future.

THE CHRISTIAN ANTI-JEWISH PARTY

The Christian-Anti-Jewish Party, which is anti-Jewish and anti-Negro, continues from time to time to pass out literature in Georgia and Tennessee. They violently oppose the mixing of races, however, it would appear that this organization is almost completely dormant at the present time.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

The National Citizens Protective Association, Inc. states its purpose is for "racial purity, not amalgamation", claims some activity in the Albany, Georgia area, but, according to information obtained, has had little success.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE WHITE RACE, INC.

The National Association for the Preservation of the White Race, Inc., according to investigation, has no active chapter in the Atlanta Division at this time.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT AND PROTECTION OF THE MAJORITY OF THE WHITE PEOPLE, INC.

The National Association for the Advancement and Protection of the Majority of the White People, Inc., chartered at Griffin, Georgia, appears to be completely dormant at this time.

[redacted], [redacted] of this group, is reported in very bad health and unable to carry on with the organization.

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There are no known organizations fighting segregation in the Atlanta area which are sponsored by the Communist Party, but it will be noted that the Southern Regional Council and the Georgia Committee on Inter-Racial Cooperation continues active in Atlanta. It will be further noted that in the speech made by Georgia Attorney General EUGENE COOK on October 19, 1955, as previously described, Mr. COOK made unfavorable remarks concerning the Southern Regional Council, and the Southern Regional Council prepared a statement entitled "The Attack on the Southern Regional Council and the Georgia Committee on Inter-Racial Cooperation".

[redacted] Atlanta, Georgia, advised on May 7, 1953 that he was [redacted] of the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia. He stated that he wished to refute an allegation made in a periodical entitled, "One Methodist Voice", dated April 19, 1953, published at Clayton, Georgia, under the

editorship of BLAKE CRAFT, Clayton, Georgia, alleging that [redacted] was a Communist Party sympathizer. [redacted] stated he was not and had never been a member of the Communist Party or knowingly belonged to any Communist Party front organization. [redacted] stated he considered himself to be anti-Communist, and believed the attack made upon him could be attributed to the fact that he was connected with the Southern Regional Council.

[redacted] Miami, Florida, made available in March of 1945, information to the effect that one of the main problems of the Southern Regional Council was that of international peace. Information furnished by [redacted] further identified the Southern Regional Council as follows:

The Southern Regional Council was the outgrowth of the consciousness among progressive Southerners of the need for a Southwide agency for the promotion of constructive social and economic reforms. Another factor contributing to the formation of the Southern Regional Council was the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond Conferences of 1942-1943, in which Southern leaders, white and Negro, met together to work for a better South. The Southern Regional Council was chartered by the State of Georgia on January 5, 1944, and held its charter meeting on February 16, 1944.

The Council represents the forward-looking conscience and efforts of liberal Southerners to give democracy a chance in the South. Although it is bi-racial in membership and staff, it is not exclusively a "race relations" organization. It believes in the improvement of economic, civic, political and educational conditions for the good of all the people.

The Southern Regional Council is a membership organization and is controlled by its members who make decisions on policy and program. The annual meeting is held in Atlanta, Georgia, on second Wednesday in October, and every member in good standing is entitled to vote either in person or by proxy. The Council is composed of a Board of Directors elected by the members; an Executive Committee and five standing committees; elected by the Board of Directors, and an Executive Staff which devotes its time to the promotion of the Council's program.

The Council believes the best methods for promoting social progress are honest discussion and cooperation, rather than agitation. Its functions are: (1) Research and survey to determine the facts and possibilities of constructive social

action; (2) Educational work through publications, press, radio and personal contacts; (3) Cooperation with other agencies having liberal and humanitarian aims; (4) Consultative services to private or public agencies, and (5) The formation of constructive plans and proposals for the South that could be.

The Council operates in thirteen Southern states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia. Its voting members reside in these states. While the Council has a "regional" approach, it is not a defensive organization. It has declared its willingness to cooperate with like-minded organizations of a state, regional or national scope.

According to information furnished by [redacted] in March, 1945, [redacted] Congress of Industrial Organization-Political Action Committee, Atlanta, Georgia, was listed as one of the sixty members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council.

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In the April 12, 1947 issue of the "Atlanta News Digest", [redacted], a former official of the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture and more recently of the Congress of Industrial Organization-Political Action Committee, was described as being appointed the [redacted] of the Southern Regional Council.

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that during the latter part of July, 1944, while in the presence of [redacted]

[redacted] of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, personally contacted [redacted] in regard to a speech [redacted] was to make at an undesignated place. This Special Agent stated that [redacted] inquired from [redacted] whether the aims of the Southern Negro Youth Congress were the same as those of the National Negro Congress, and [redacted] replied that they were the same in substance.

[redacted] according to this Special Agent, stated he was not in accord with some of the leaders of the National Negro Congress.

The Southern Negro Youth Congress and the National Negro Congress have been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

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A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that [redacted] prior to 1944, was in contact with [redacted] and personally contributed the sum of \$5.00 to [redacted] for use in an unknown campaign.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: 11/17/55

FROM : SAC, Atlanta (105-321)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - XALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/01 BY 60247 NLS/EP

914421 L5

A summary of the racial situation within the Atlanta Division, comprising the Northern and Middle Districts of Georgia, has been prepared pursuant to Bulet to Atlanta dated 10/28/55. A copy is being designated for Savannah.

According to information furnished by informants, members of the Ku Klux Klan and other groups opposing desegregation state that they desire to fight on a legal basis, however, the Ku Klux Klan states there will be no mixing of races in Georgia schools and public places. Informants believe that these groups are taking a "wait and see attitude" before deciding what action to take.

The Bureau will continue to be kept advised regarding the racial situation in the Atlanta Division.

HEK:jbt 107

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Encls. (2)

cc: Savannah (105-155) (Encl. 1)

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REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 26

EX - 101

RE CALL

SUMMARY OF RACIAL SITUATION IN ATLANTA
DIVISION COMPRISING NORTHERN AND
MIDDLE DISTRICTS OF GEORGIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

November 17, 1955

916W21

ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN SEGREGATION MATTERS

According to newspaper articles and information received from informants, desegregation in public schools and public places has been sponsored primarily by the NAACP. ✓ Attorney General EUGENE COOK, State of Georgia, denounced the NAACP in a speech made before the Peace Officers Association of Georgia in Atlanta on October 19, 1955, and since that time there have been numerous newspaper articles concerning statements made by COOK, as well as officials of the NAACP, concerning segregation in schools and public parks in Georgia. It will be noted that Attorney General COOK states that it is contrary to the Constitution of the State of Georgia to appropriate money to finance mixed schools, and that the public schools in Georgia will be closed if mixed schools are attempted. According to an article of August 25, 1955 in the "Atlanta Constitution", a daily newspaper, a petition was filed by the local NAACP chapter, and thirteen Negro parents went to the Bibb County Board of Education, Macon, Georgia, requesting them to "take immediate steps to reorganize the public schools on a nondiscriminatory basis".

✓ THE STATES RIGHTS COUNCIL, INC.

According to an article appearing in the "Atlanta Journal", a local newspaper, on September 24, 1955, the States' Rights Council, Inc., with ROY V. HARRIS of Augusta, Georgia as leader, opened a drive in Atlanta to obtain from 50,000 to 100,000 members to help keep segregation in Georgia. ✓ The article stated that the meeting was attended by some 200 political leaders, including Governor MARVIN GRIFFIN and former Governor HERMAN TALMADGE. CARTER L. PITTMAN, an Attorney of Dalton, Georgia, was elected President, who pledged that the council would oppose all organizations "which have been working for many years to destroy segregation in all phases of public and private activities". A resolution was passed saying that the council "refutes and repudiates the use of force, intimidation or any other unlawful or unchristian means in the attainments of its objective".

ENCLOSURE

SAC, New Orleans (105-492)

November 17, 1955

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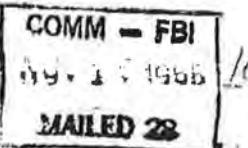
Director, FBI (105-34237)

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Re ONI letter dated October 24, 1955, captioned as above concerning William James Simmons, a Photostat of which was furnished your office on November 1, 1955. Reference is also made to New Orleans file 100-5208 captioned "William James Simmons, Internal Security - G." The New Orleans Office is instructed to be certain that pertinent data concerning Simmons mentioned above is included in the next report submitted on the captioned organization by your office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/30/2014 BY 60247WLS/BS/LHJ
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Boardman _____
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Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

NOV 20 1955

Office Mem. dum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: 11/18/55

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (105-205)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ReBulet to Atlanta, 10/28/55.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/17/01 BY [redacted]

95421 S PBM

In May of 1955 an organization known as the Southern Regional Conference on Integration met at Houston, Texas. This group numbered approximately 100 and appeared to be approximately one-half Negro and one-half white. A reliable informant advised that eleven of this number were former or present members of the Communist Party. The same informant also advised that this meeting was sponsored by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, also known as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

It is noted that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities report of June 12, 1947, as a Communist front organization. It is further noted the [redacted] of this conference was [redacted] a state officer of the NAACP of Texas and a former member of the Communist Party in Houston. The above informant stated [redacted] had contacted two leading Communist Party officials in the Houston area [redacted]
[redacted]

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On 8/12/55 at Orange, Texas, the Orange Citizens Council was formed. The alleged purpose of this council, as set forth in an open letter to a local Orange newspaper, "is to help keep our white and Negro schools separate". President of this council is listed as [redacted] who, immediately following the Supreme Court decision regarding segregation in public schools, organized a club known as the Moonlighters at Orange, Texas. This group was responsible for various cross burning incidents in the Orange area.

In early November of this year it was determined that a Citizens Council was being formed in the LaGrange, Texas, area. In connection with this it was further

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AIR MAIL
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determined that one of the state officials of the Citizens Council is located in LaGrange. Investigation is presently being conducted to ascertain the potential for violence of this group as well as any outside influence being asserted.

The only known pro-segregation group known to this office is that of the NAACP. Thus far there has been no indication of any possible violence being undertaken by this group. They have confined their efforts to the local Negro newspapers in Houston and various public statements.

SAC, New Orleans

November 21, 1955

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Director, FBI (105-34237)

CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES'
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Enclosed is a Photostat of an article which appeared in the November 10, 1955, edition of "The Evening Star," a daily newspaper in Washington, D. C., concerning the formation of a Citizens Council to protest the assignment of Negro priests in the Archdiocese of New Orleans.

You are instructed to advise the Bureau the exact nature and scope of this organization in accordance with Bureau instructions contained in SAC Letter 55-66 dated October 25, 1955.

No active investigation should be conducted at this time concerning this Citizens Council; however, your inquiry should be confined to contacts with established reliable sources as outlined in the afore-mentioned SAC letter. The Bureau expects that the results of your inquiry in this instance will be submitted promptly.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/10/2014 BY 140347WAS

918421 M/M/HW

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Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

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X) 11/21/55
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Group Protests Negro Priests

JESUIT BEND, La., Nov. 10 (AP).—Officials of the New Orleans Archdiocese today were faced with a petition being circulated by a group of Catholic laymen who formed a Citizens Council to protest assignment of Negro priests.

The chancery office had no comment on the development last night.

The Citizens Council was formed in little river towns south of New Orleans after Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel suspended services at Jesuit Bend when parishioners refused to let a Negro priest say mass.

Chapters have cropped up in many southern cities to resist integration.

The group announced that 100 persons showed up at an organizational meeting at Belle Chasse and more than 300 names have been obtained on a petition protesting assignment of Negro priests.

"The archbishop," said Arthur Bergeron, a leader on the movement, "is trying to compel us to go against the way we were raised and the things we believe in."

The petition said integration was contrary to church teaching and assignment of Negro priests was a step toward breaking down the segregation barriers.

"If no white priest is available, let the church remain closed," said Joseph Sendker, who presided over the session.

The archbishop last month took disciplinary action against the Jesuit Bend congregation when parishioners turned away the Rev. Gerald Lewis, a Negro priest assigned to help out in a shortage of priests.

His swift action was praised by the Vatican newspaper.

Catholic schools are segregated in the New Orleans Archdiocese, but Negroes regularly attend most churches in the diocese without regard to special seating arrangements. By custom, however, most of them take back pews.

John Tolson ✓
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Nichols *✓*
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Posen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/01 BY 1234567890

Wash. Post and _____
 Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star *A-10*
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date NOV -

ENCLOSURE

342-578-36

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: 11/18/55

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (105-167)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/01 BY 60267MHS
X 915421 EPW/HK

Re Bureau memo to Atlanta 10/28/55.

To date the racial situation within the Mobile territory has not brought forth any serious incidents. Two prosegregation organizations were formed in this area, namely The Southerners Inc., and Citizens Councils of Alabama.

The Southerners Inc., Bufile 105-28906, was formed in Mobile in May, 1954 and advocated retention of segregation by lawful means. No indication of unlawful activity or inclination toward violence was noted. This organization has ceased activity due to lack of interest on the part of members and a closing report will be submitted.

Citizens Councils of Alabama, Bufile 105-33955, were organized in the fall of 1954 and have chapters in six counties. Leadership centers are in Selma, Alabama, where leaders are two well-known attorneys. No acts of violence have been noted and informants report that the Councils have a policy of engaging only in legal activity and will not condone violence.

No Negro organizations have been noted in opposition to the Citizens Councils, except of course the NAACP. One Communist Party member in Mobile, Alabama, indicated interest in the segregation matter and previously indicated that he would try to arrange attempts by Negroes to try and register in white public schools in the school year which began in September, 1955. However, he did not follow up on this and no attempts were made along these lines in the City of Mobile.

No major incidents of a racial nature have occurred. Two minor incidents which have been noted are set out:

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EX-101

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UNSEARCHED COPY FILE

Director, FBI

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1) On 9/2/54, a white man, [REDACTED], Montgomery, Alabama, took a number of Negro children to a white elementary school in Montgomery and attempted to assist them in registering at the school. The children were not allowed to register and the attorney for the group stated the matter would be taken into court. No violence occurred in connection with the matter and no further activity of this nature followed. (See report of SA WILBOR J. HUST. 9/10/54. Mobile, entitled, [REDACTED] UNKNOWN VICTIMS, CR.)

2) On 8/29/55, a petition signed by 29 Negroes calling for admittance of Negro children in all-white school in Selma, Alabama, was presented to the City Superintendent of Education. ✓ Newspaper accounts 9/8/55 reflected that about 16 of the 29 had lost their jobs. [REDACTED] Chairman of Citizens Council in Dallas County, noted, according to the news article, that some employers who fired signers of the petition are Council members and others are not. No violence was noted in connection therewith.

Any pertinent information received in the future relative to racial tension in connection with Citizens Councils or their opposites will be brought immediately to the attention of the Bureau.

36746

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MEMPHIS

5/4, 11:6/1, 10:

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS	DATE WHEN MADE 11-16-55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/15; 8/5; 9/6, 7, 14, 27; 10/5, 15, 20/55	REPORT MADE BY GEORGE A. EVERETT BN
TITLE ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Annual report of Association of Citizens' Councils dated 8/55 reviews organization and general activity. New local Councils formed Clarksdale, Miss., 8/4/55; Greenville, Miss., 9/29/55; Tunica, Miss., 9/55; and Batesville, Miss., 10/18/55. Association reorganized on regional basis by Congressional Districts. State executive committee, district and county chairmen listed. [redacted], Greenville, Miss. Editor, states economic pressure being used to secure cooperation of white businesses. [redacted] states Citizens' Councils anti-Communist and not connected with Ku Klux Klan. Monthly newspaper, "The Citizens Council," commenced publication 10/55. Link with Federation for Constitutional Government cited. Miscellaneous pamphlets copied disclose instructions on how to avoid contempt of court in Mississippi, how to form a local Citizens Council, population statistics, and quotation of a finance drive letter of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership. Copies of the White Sentinel, official organ of the National Citizens Protective Association, distributed by the Citizens Council.

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100-1103, 8-2, 041, 051
REG. REC'D
DATE 12/5/55
HOW FURN.
BY [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-11-09 BY [redacted]

DETAILS

I. ORIGIN, SCOPE AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF
THE ORGANIZATION

Under date of September 6, 1955, SA GEORGE A. EVERETT received through the mail a four-page pamphlet entitled

PROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS COLUMN
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		
5 Bureau (105-34237) (RM) 1 New Orleans (105-492) (Info) (RM) 3 Memphis (105-121)	21 NOV 21 1955 20	

ME 105-121

"The Citizens Council," reporting to be the annual report of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, dated August, 1955, at Winona, Mississippi, which is as follows:

"ANNUAL REPORT

" In July 1954, the first Citizens' Council was formed in Indianola by 14 men, who met and counselled together on the terrible crisis precipitated by the United States Supreme Court in its Black Monday decision of May 17, 1954. For the first time in American history, racial segregation, the way of life regulating the daily activities of tens of millions of American citizens, black and white, in a well known pattern of familiar and satisfactory conduct, had been decreed illegal.

" Despite the long range dangers to our constitutional safeguards apparent to many men, North, South, East and West, in legislation by judicial fiat, the immediate and pressing danger to men and women in Mississippi and the rest of the South was the potential flood of negro invasion into our schools, parks, swimming pools, restaurants, hotels, trains, buses, into our very neighborhoods and homes, and into public office.

" To thoughtful men, concerned for the safety and welfare of their families and children's children, the prospect opened up by this politically inspired decree appeared utterly unthinkable.

" The best of prophets of the future is the past. History proves that the supreme power in the government of men has always been public opinion. Public sentiment is the law!

" These 14 men, having no idea that such a small beginning would in a few months' time expand miraculously into a virile and potent organization, worked out the basic ideas underlying the Citizens' Councils method of operation.

" The idea for the four committees was born: Membership and Finance, Legal Advisory, Political and Elections, Information and Education. Within the scope of these four fields of activity lies the real heart and muscle of the Citizens' Councils.

" The idea of solid and unified backing of circuit clerks, sheriffs, and local and state officials in the proper discharge of their sworn duties was worked out.

" The concept of assembling non-political community leadership into a unified body to provide the best thinking on the local level, dealing with local problems, became deeply rooted.

" It was acknowledged that the impending threat was of such magnitude that our elected officials would be unable to deal with it without the unyielding and organized support of thousands of responsible white citizens to counter the steadily mounting pressure and unceasing attacks from left-wing groups, which were and are liberally financed, skilled in revolutionary techniques that are literally a closed book to most of our political leaders, and irrevocably dedicated to our destruction.

" The word spread. Neighboring towns and counties heard of the plan, and began to organize. When some 20 counties had organized themselves, a State Association was formed to coordinate the separate efforts and to act as an information center.

" Speakers were made available to carry the message to interested groups and to civic clubs all over Mississippi and nearby sister states. A steady stream of printed information on the nature of the racial integration crisis was disseminated from the headquarters established at Winona.

" The first major accomplishment and the first project undertaken by our Councils on a state level was the passage of the Constitutional Amendment to raise voter qualifications in Mississippi. Although this same amendment failed to pass in 1952, it passed by a tremendous majority when the people of Mississippi, through the Citizens' Councils, were informed of the necessity and reason for the passage of this amendment. It is impossible to estimate the value of this amendment to future peace and domestic tranquility in this state.

" Our next major effort was the school amendment. On December 21st of last year the people of Mississippi passed the amendment that gave the Legislature the power to abolish public schools as a last resort in order to prevent racial integration in these schools. In passing this amendment we told the world in no uncertain terms that before we would submit to integration we would abolish our schools and set up state-supported private schools. Against organized opposition, the Citizens' Councils threw their strength behind the passage of this bill. The Council officers felt that if integration came to Mississippi our schools would automatically be destroyed, and we felt that this amendment was merely a legal statement of principle and fact that expressed the sentiment of the people of Mississippi.

" During the first year of existence, the Citizens' Councils have shown an impressive statistical growth. Today, in less than a year's time, there are 253 Citizens' Councils in Mississippi, with a white male membership of over 60,000. We have Councils organized in each Congressional District in the State. In addition, we have a ladies' auxiliary and many lady members of various Councils.

" The Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, backed by 60,000 members, has received national publicity, and your State Office is now corresponding regularly with interested Americans in forty-six states, Iceland, Alaska, South Africa and Mexico. This is evidence of the potential strength of this movement.

" Your State Office has published many fine writings, pamphlets, documents and other literature which give concrete, convincing reasons for the absolute necessity of maintaining segregation in the Nation. We have mailed this literature into all forty-eight states and to every civic and patriotic organization in every county in Mississippi, as well as to interested individuals and public officials in every county in Mississippi and in every state in the Union. We are mobilizing public opinion so that it may express itself from every direction against every attempt at integration. We are attempting to present the case for segregation to the entire Nation, as well as to the South.

" Members and officials of the State Association have traveled in nine Southern states telling them what we have accomplished in Mississippi and helping them to organize. We are exchanging ideas and methods to be used in the battle that lies ahead. Citizens' Councils have been formed in Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and Missouri have similar organizations. From everywhere comes encouragement and moral support for our righteous cause.

" While certain Council members may feel that they have contributed very little as individuals, the fact that they have organized and have developed a voting membership has given your State Office the numbers necessary to prove that we mean business, and their dues have helped finance our state-wide movement.

" Many of our local Councils have anticipated and prevented racial tensions from developing in their communities. We have proven to our negro citizens that the NAACP is a left-wing, power-mad organ of destruction that cares nothing for

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"the negro. We have the support of the thinking conservative negro people who believe in segregation and who have pride in their race. We want to help them develop racial pride in a segregated society.

" Representatives of the State Association have made hundreds of talks and speeches before Councils and groups of all sizes, kinds and descriptions, from the small crossroads school-house meeting attended by 25 God-fearing and determined farmers to massive rallies numbering in the thousands.

" Press relations have been established with the newspapers, wire services, radio and TV stations in the state. Editorial support as well as adequate and fair news treatment has been noted. A surge in membership in many Councils in recent months has been attributed to favorable front page news treatment pursuant to the filing of demands by the NAACP upon the public schools in Vicksburg, Jackson, Natchez, and Clarksdale.

" Independent investigations have been conducted by Councils in some instances in connection with the filing of these demands, and the inroads of the NAACP upon local negro sentiment have been severely checked. School officials have been bolstered considerably by Council efforts in this direction, and by the creation of a strong moral tone of unified public resistance to the arrogant behavior of the NAACP.

" An outstanding accomplishment of the Citizens' Council movement that has become increasingly acknowledged is the channelling of popular resistance to integration into lawful, coherent and proper modes, and the prevention of violence or racial tension.

" The contrast between the right kind of organization and no organization has been particularly noted in some other states which have been slow to take forethought of the future of race relations within their boundaries.

"We Must Strengthen and Build Our Organization for a Long, Hard Fight . . .

" It is the duty and responsibility of every Citizens' Council member to encourage his friends and relatives in other counties and states to organize so that they can do their part in this righteous cause. Organized aggression must be met with organized resistance. The NAACP, CIO and other left-wing groups

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"are well organized and highly financed. There are 40 million white Southerners and only 250 thousand members of the NAACP in the entire Nation. Forty million white Southerners, or a fraction thereof if properly organized, can be a power in this Nation, but they must be thoroughly organized from the town and county level up. It must be an organization supported and controlled by the people and not by any politician or political party. The Citizens' Councils think and plan as a group and then they are able to act as individuals within their various churches, schools and any other organization to which they may belong. This has already proven effective in the various church denominations in Mississippi. The issue is segregation and States' Rights. We can not argue and fight among ourselves over methods and personalities.

" The Black Monday decision of the Supreme Court should unite the South more solidly than any other issue. Counties and towns that have not organized should take pride in organizing so that others will not have to bear their burden for them. A man should be just as proud to serve in this cause as he would be in military service for this country.

" The fate of this Nation may rest in the hands of the Southern white people today. If we white Southerners submit to this unconstitutional judge-made law of nine political appointees, the malignant powers of mongrelization, communism and atheism will surely destroy this Nation from within. Racial intermarriage has already begun in the North and unless stopped will spread to the South.

" Integration represents darkness, regimentation, totalitarianism, communism and destruction. Segregation represents the freedom to choose one's associates, Americanism, state sovereignty and the survival of the white race. These two ideologies are now engaged in mortal conflict and only one can survive. They cannot be fused any more than day can exist in night. The twilight of this great white nation would certainly follow. "Choose ye this day whom you will serve."

R. B. PATTERSON, Executive
Secretary"

"*ASSOC. OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS*
"FINANCE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT, OF MISS.

" From the very beginning your State Office has been and is now operating on a day-to-day basis. How so much has been accomplished is a mystery to me. It speaks well for the patriotism

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"and patience of our Executive Secretary.

" Your directors request and urge that all Councils, beginning with January 1, 1956, put their membership on a calendar year basis; collect all dues in November and remit to the State Office at least \$1.00 for each member of each Council. Some Councils, appreciating the great work being done at the state level--and most of the work is being done there--have passed resolutions to remit \$2.00 per member. It is hoped that other Councils will do likewise.

" If we can get in these dues, all of them, not later than January 1, 1956, we will then know what we have to work with and can budget ourselves accordingly.

" Frankly, we must get organized on a business-like basis. Our cause is too vital to have to be worried about whether we can pay salaries and expenses for next week or next month, as has been the case heretofore.

" It is the world's tragedy that anyone starting a movement like ours has to battle all the way for funds, whereas anyone starting a left-wing movement advocating mongrelization can get all the financial aid and publicity required. Our fight is moving upstream, and although its progress is slow, this progress is, nevertheless, definite.

" Each Council will be sent sufficient 1956 membership cards. These cards are in three parts, one for member, one for local Council, and one for the State Office, and they are numbered. This will be a much better record for all concerned and in addition, the State Office will have the actual name of every member in Mississippi.

ELLETT LAWRENCE, Finance Chairman

"PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Black Monday--Judge Tom P. Brady's book-----\$1.00

Pamphlets

A Christian View on Segregation---An address by Rev. G. T. Gillespie, D. D., President Emeritus of Belhaven College, Jackson, Mississippi, before the Synod of Mississippi of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. -- \$6.00 per hundred

Conflicting Views on Segregation--Reprints of a Series of

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" letters between Dr. D. M. Nelson, President of Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi, and an unnamed alumnus--- \$6.00 per hundred.

A Review of Black Monday -- An address by Judge Tom P. Brady of the Fourteenth Circuit Court District, made to the Indianola Citizens' Council -- \$5.00 per hundred

The Citizens' Council -- Its aims, objectives, and plan of organization -- \$3.00 per hundred

"TO ALL WHITE MEN AND WOMEN IN JACKSON

(From The Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss.)

" On Monday the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the radical Negro organization dominated by Communist-front leaders, threwdown the gage of battle at Vicksburg. The NAACP states it will file similar petitions demanding the ending of segregation in the public schools in Jackson, Clarksdale and Natchez by August 1st.

" Thurgood Marshall, mulatto chief counsel for the NAACP, threatens to sue not only county by county, but school by school, to drive the entering wedge in every community of the land. The NAACP is dedicated to widening this wedge, which was handed them by a subversive Supreme Court, to include integration of the white and Negro races in every conceivable phase of daily life.

" Based on the accomplishments of the NAACP to date, there is every reason to expect that an all-out attempt will be made. In concert with their well positioned allies in the CIO-PAC, ADA, Federation Council of Churches, Committee for an Effective Congress, The Advance (Republican ADA), the Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations, and a host of others, we may expect that less resolute sections of the South will permit themselves the humiliation of de-segregation.

" Many 'liberals' to the contrary notwithstanding, there is nothing mysterious or 'inevitable' about the campaign of the NAACP dating from 1909 to accomplish its socialistic aims by de-segregating us. We are simply seeing the results of skilled

"and ruthless exploitation by leftists of Negro bloc-voting in the key Northern states.

" There is only one way to meet the attack of the NAACP. Organized aggression must be met by organized resistance.

" If the declaration of war issued by the NAACP at Vicksburg means anything, it means that a mandate has been hurled at the white people of Mississippi to organize IMMEDIATELY.

" In Jackson we are fortunate indeed. A group of public-spirited men who did not propose to sit supinely by and say to the NAACP, 'Come on and integrate us,' formed the Jackson Citizens' Council. In full knowledge of Jackson's position in the state, they made considerable sacrifice of time, effort and resources to give this Council its fine beginning, and to set an example of firmness and determination.

" Men like Ellis W. Wright, C. H. (Dick) King, Marvin Collum and dozens of other civic leaders provided a levelheaded and impeccable leadership that any man or woman should be proud to be identified with, particularly in such a cause.

" The Daily News is not alone in urging that immediate organization be formed to wage the fight we are facing.

" In a recent speech Senator James O. Eastland said:

'It is essential that a nation-wide organization be set up. It will be a people's organization, an organization not controlled by fawning politicians who cater to organized racial pressure groups. A people's organization to fight the Court, to fight the C.I.O., to fight the N.A.A.C.P., and to fight all the conscienceless pressure groups who are attempting our destruction. We will mobilize and organize public opinion. We will attempt to pledge candidates in advance as they attempt to pledge them.'

✓ 'We are about to embark upon a great crusade, a crusade to restore Americanism, and return the control of our government to the people. In addition, our organization will carry on its banner the slogan of free enterprise and we will fight those organizations who attempt with much success to socialize industry, and the great medical profession of this country. This will give us recruits and add to our support in the North and West.'

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✓ "Before God, I now make the people of Mississippi this solemn promise; I will carry it in the North as well as in the South. We have no other alternative. The choice is between victory and defeat. Defeat means death, the death of Southern culture and our aspirations as an Anglo-Saxon people. With strong leadership and the loyalty and fortitude of a great people, we will climb the heights. Generations of Southerners yet unborn will cherish our memory because they will realize that the fight we now wage, will have preserved for them their untainted racial heritage, their culture, and the institutions of the Anglo-Saxon race. We of the South have seen the tides rise before. We know what it is to fight. We will carry the fight to victory.'

" Clearly and unequivocally, Senator Eastland issues a clarion call for mobilization. It is a call that should not be unheeded. It should sink into the hearts of all Anglo-Saxon people in this community and elsewhere in the South.

" The Jackson Citizens' Council has opened its membership drive on a systematic scale. It ought to have 10,000 members, men and women, in Jackson. There is every reason to expect that it will, unless the people of Jackson have forgotten how to recognize the evil face of personal tyranny, and what is more vital, unless they have forgotten how to fight it.

" We call on every white man and woman in Jackson, here and now, to declare himself and take his stand. If you believe that segregation provides the only stable arrangement for mutual respect and right conduct between the races, then you owe it to yourself, to your friends and neighbors, and to your children and grandchildren, and to those yet unborn, to get in touch immediately with the Jackson Citizens' Council headquarters at the Walthall Hotel and JOIN NOW.

" The clock is about to strike. It is already 11:30.

FREDERICK SULLENS

LAND OF ONE RACE

" In Brazil, you will find blue eyes and black skin, flat skulls with triangular faces, hair plated in pigtails, white babies at the breasts of colored mothers, colored babies at the

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"breasts of white mothers and colors running from ebony to eggshell via copper, olive, caramel, and banana.

" A mixture of this sort has made any attempt at racial segregation out of the question in Brazil--because no one could possibly tell where white begins and black ends.

" Brazil has long since passed the rest of the world in its race relations. The so-called race problem simply does not exist in Brazil." - Washington Afro-American News

" Is this to be the fate of our beloved Nation, decreed by nine political appointees to impress the Asiatics and using as their authority the writings of Socialist and Communist tinged authors?

" This amalgamation has already begun in the North, but it can be checked by an aroused public opinion to nullify this infamous BLACK MONDAY decree.

"\$1.50 per 100 reprints of above.

OUR OWN NEWSPAPER

" For quite some time, your Directors have been studying the feasibility of a newspaper for the Citizens' Councils. They have long realized that a paper would be the very best medium possible for the dissemination of news for an about your Council.

" However, starting a newspaper is a big undertaking. It costs a lot of money. In addition, it would necessitate the employment of additional help since Mr. Patterson is already doing the work of some three or four men.

" This newspaper would have still been in the 'Studying stage' had it not been that Mr. W. J. 'Bill' Simmons, unpaid Administrator of the State Council and secretary of the Jackson Citizens' Council, offered at a meeting of the board of directors on Tuesday, August 25, 1955, to edit this paper without salary. Your directors fell all over themselves to accept this proposition.

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" Publication will begin in September (October at the latest). It is hoped that this paper can be put into the hands of every member of the Citizens' Councils in Mississippi--and also every white citizen of Mississippi--and will grow into the official organ of all the Citizens' Councils in the nation.

" Naturally, this paper cannot be published except on a subscription basis, and it would seem that the best way to handle this subscription would be to have each Council contact their members and send the subscriptions in a lump. The subscription price has been set at \$2.00 per year, the lowest figure possible since no advertising will be accepted.

" If preferred, you can send your subscription direct to Mr. W. J. Simmons, Administrator, Room 203, Walhall Hotel, Jackson, Mississippi."

II. OFFICERS - STATE AND LOCAL

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Rv letter dated May 30, 1955, [redacted] of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, advised SA GEORGE A. EVERETT that the name of [redacted] Jackson, Mississippi, [redacted] of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, had been added to the Association's State Executive Committee.

On August 5, 1955, [redacted] Clarksdale, Mississippi, voluntarily advised SA JOHN DANIEL SULLIVAN that on the afternoon of August 4, 1955 about fifty responsible businessmen in Coahoma County met at Clarksdale and formed a chapter of the Citizens Council.

He said that in the near future an open meeting is planned, at which time officers would be elected and policies established. He advised that at that time a speaker would be present and he would probably be [redacted] from southern Mississippi.

[redacted] said that the discussion during the meeting was generally that economic pressure would be brought to bear upon trouble makers whether they be white or colored, and that intent of the Council is to keep segregation as it is at the present time in Coahoma County.

[redacted] said that [redacted]
Coahoma County Bank & Trust Company, [redacted]
Coahoma County [redacted] Bank of
Clarksdale, [redacted] planter, and [redacted],

Delta Grocery & Cotton Company, were picked as a committee to select officers.

[redacted] said that very strong statements were made to the effect that violence of any nature must be avoided and that such instances must be reported to the proper authorities.

[redacted] advised that the Citizens Council plans to do a lot of work in presenting true facts in answer to unfounded complaints by investigation and reporting the same to the press.

An article appearing in the August 17, 1955 issue of the Clarksdale Press-Register, a daily newspaper published at Clarksdale, Mississippi, disclosed that between 1000 and 1100 residents of Clarksdale and surrounding territory gathered at the Auditorium on the night of August 16, 1955 to hear an address by Circuit Judge TOM B. BRADY of Brookhaven, Mississippi. Following the talk, the group endorsed the formation of a Citizens' Council in Clarksdale and Coahoma County. It approved the enlargement of the eight man temporary steering committee into a twelve man executive committee.

The eight man group includes E. P. PEACOCK, JR., W. E. YOUNG, R. N. BALTZER, CAGE BREWER, R. N. HOPSON, HUDSON KYLE, C. S. McGIVAREN, and P. F. WILLIAMS, SR., who served as Chairman.

Up to August 17, 1955, the article continued, 261 of the persons attending the meeting had completed applications for membership and paid \$5.00 annual dues to the Citizens' Council of Coahoma County.

On September 14, 1955, [redacted] Attorney and member of the [redacted] Cleveland, Mississippi, advised SA [redacted] that he is [redacted] of the Citizens Council of Cleveland, Mississippi, and that he is also [redacted] for the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi. He stated that [redacted] Merigold, Mississippi, is [redacted] of the Citizens Council of Cleveland. This Council has also been identified as the Citizens Council of Bolivar County.

On September 14, 1955, [redacted] personally advised SA GEORGE A. EVERETT at Winona, Mississippi that the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi was being reorganized on a regional basis, the division being by Congress Districts. He stated that as soon as the reorganization is com-

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he will furnish SA EVERETT with a complete listing of the organization's regional officers.

On September 27, 1955, [redacted] Winona, Mississippi, advised SA GEORGE A. EVERETT that Citizens Councils had been organized in the states of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia (under name States Rights Council), and South Carolina (where one half of the counties are organized) in addition to the state of Mississippi. He stated there is no official connection between the Councils of the various states but that efforts were being made to work out an organization to coordinate the activities of all Citizens' Councils, and it is possible that such a coordinating organization could be established.

At that time, [redacted] furnished SA EVERETT with a five page mimeographed list which he described as the chart of the reorganized leadership of the Association of Citizens' Councils by districts. He stated the pamphlet lists the members of the State Executive Committee from each district, the district chairmen, and the county chairmen of counties in each congressional district, wherein Citizens Councils are organized. It also lists counties in the Congressional Districts where no Councils have been organized as of 9-27-55. This chart is copied in full as follows:

"FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

[redacted]

DISTRICT CHAIRMAN

[redacted]

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COUNTY CHAIRMAN</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PH.</u>	<u>RES. PHONE</u>
Attala	[redacted]	[redacted]		
Lowndes				
Noxubee	[redacted]	[redacted]		

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"Oktibbeha

Winston

Choctaw

Webster

Prentiss

Clay

Alcorn

Monroe

Tishomingo

Chickasaw

Pontotoc

Lee

Itawamba

*CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
COUNCIL*

These County Chairmen will serve until December 31, 1956, unless replaced by their local councils.

Distribution: Each officer concerned and all local Chairmen in First Congressional District.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE *ASSOC OF CITIZENS*

C.I.L.

DISTRICT CHAIRMAN

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<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COUNTY CHAIRMAN</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PH.</u>	<u>RES. PH.</u>
---------------	------------------------	----------------	------------	-----------------

Tate
Alt.

Tallahat-
chie

Carroll
Alt.

Yalobusha
Alt.

Montgomery
Alt.

Calhoun

Panola

Lafayette
Union
Tippah
Benton
Marshall
DeSoto

These County Chairmen will serve until December 31, 1956, unless replaced by their local councils.

Distribution: Each officer concerned and all local Chairmen in the Second Congressional District.

3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DISTRICT CHAIRMAN

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*COUNTY COUNTY CHAIRMAN ADDRESS PH. RES. PH.

Leflore
Alt.

Tunica ~~Alt.~~
Alt.

Coahoma
Alt.

Bolivar
Alt.

Washington
Alt.

Sunflower
Alt.

Holmes
Alt.

Humphries
Alt.

Quitman

Sharkey

Issaquena

These County Chairmen will serve until December 31, 1956, unless replaced by their local Councils.

Distribution: Each officer concerned and all Local Chairmen in Third Congressional District.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ASSOC. OF CITIZEN COUNCIL

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DISTRICT CHAIRMAN

COUNTY	COUNTY CHAIRMAN	ADDRESS	PH.	RES. PH.
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Hinds
Alt.

Yazoo
Alt.

Claiborne
Alt.

Jefferson
Alt.

Adams
Alt.

Franklin
Alt.

Amite
Alt.

Lincoln
Alt.

Walhall
Alt.

Jeff Davis
Alt.

Wilkinson

Pike

Copiah

These County Chairman will serve until December 31, 1956, unless replaced by their local councils.

Distribution: Each officer concerned and all local Chairmen in Fourth Congressional District.

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"FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

[Redacted]

DISTRICT CHAIRMAN

[Redacted]

<u>County</u>	<u>County Chairman</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Ph.</u>	<u>Res.</u>	<u>Ph.</u>
---------------	------------------------	----------------	------------	-------------	------------

Madison
Alt.

Scott

Leake
Alt.

Neshoba
Alt.

Rankin
Alt.

[Redacted]

Kemper
Newton
Lauderdale
Simpson
Smith
Jasper
Clarke

ASSOC. OF CITIZENS COUNCILS
These County Chairmen will serve until December 31, 1956, unless
replaced by their local councils.

Distribution: Each officer concerned and all Local Chairmen
in the Fifth Congressional District. "

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The September 30, 1955 issue of the "Delta Democrat
Times," a daily newspaper published at Greenville, Mississippi,

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disclosed that on the night of September 29, 1955, a Citizens Council was organized in Greenville. At this meeting, the article states, G. RAMSEY RUSSELL was elected temporary President, JOHN D. CAUSEY, Dr. E. H. WINN JR., and FRANK BAIRD, temporary Vice-Presidents, and J. C. RAMSEY, temporary Secretary-^{MISS} Treasurer.

A.S. C. OF CITIZENS COUNCIL

A list of directors elected at the meeting are as follows:

FRANK BAIRD
JOHN D. CAUSEY
KENNETH F. EDWARDS
HOLLAND SELTS
V. C. HAMMETT, JR.
Dr. BEN E. HAND
H. M. HIDDLESTON
KARL E. KREMSER
JOHN M. KIRK
GILDER McCOOL
JOHN A. MARTIN
DOYLE L. MORROW
JERE B. NASH, SR.
SAM NEYMAN, JR.
RAMSEY RUSSELL
L. T. SLOAN
JEROME COSTELLO
CONWELL SYKES
GEORGE S. TAYLOR
PAUL H. WATSON
JEFF P. WILKERSON
WADE S. WINEMAN
N. E. WINGATE
DR. E. H. WINN, JR. ✓
J. C. RAMSEY
JOHN L. McCORKLE

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The Executive Committee, according to the article, consists of the Chairman, or President, the three Vice-Presidents, the Secretary-Treasurer, KENNETH EDWARDS, CONWELL SYKES, WADE S. WINEMAN, GEORGE TAYLOR, JEFF WILKERSON, and GILDER McCOOL.

On October 10, 1955, [redacted] Tunica County, Tunica, Mississippi, advised SA JOHN DANIEL SULLIVAN that he had determined that approximately one month before the Association of Citizens' Councils had formed a local council in Tunica and he had heard various reports indicating they had a

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membership of between 150 and 250. He stated that due to the fact that he was afraid the "hoodlum element" might have taken charge of it he made inquiry and found that the following persons had been elected to office:

[redacted] a local attorney of excellent
reputation in the community. b6
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[redacted] a planter in the area from one
of the most prominent families in [redacted] and of excellent
reputation //

[redacted] office unknown, [redacted] Tunica
and of excellent reputation.

[redacted] stated that several people had approached him to join the Citizens' Council but he stated he did not feel that the [redacted] of a county should belong to any organization which he might have to investigate at some future time. He stated, however, that he was glad to find that the officers of the Council were citizens of the highest type.

An article appearing in the Mid-South Edition of the "Commercial Appeal," daily newspaper published at Memphis, Tennessee, on October 20, 1955, carrying a dateline Batesville, Mississippi, October 19, described the formation of a Panola County Citizens Council on October 18, 1955, at which time about 50 persons met at the Courthouse. The following were elected officers:

County Chairman, C. BRYANT YOUNG, Sardis, Mississippi planter and banker

Vice Chairman for the First Court District, ROY GIRNER, Sardis, Mississippi undertaker

Vice Chairman for the Second Court District, L. S. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent of Schools, Pope, Mississippi

Secretary, J. V. STILL, Panola County Tax Assessor

At the meeting, State Representative DENNIS M. BAKER presided and C. F. CRAIG, local merchant, served as chairman of the nominating committee.

The article further stated that thirty-three directors from the fifteen voting precincts in the County were elected, but they were not named.

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III. STATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Under date of July 14, 1955, the following letter was received by the Memphis Division from Confidential Informant [redacted] Dumas, Mississippi, who has furnished reliable information in the past concerning the Citizens Council:

"Dumas, Mississippi
7/14/55.

"Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:

I have finally become a member of the Association of Citizens Councils. In that I am not active and cannot be out in the work, I know very little more than I did when they first contacted me by mail.

The literature they mail out is about the same. I have found out, however, they are associated with other movements of similiar calibre in eight other Southern states. I have received literature from some of those, but it is in nature about the same.

I have learned also that the Mississippi movement is very short of funds. They have not assessed me any certain amount, but in a memographed letter to all members, they explained that their workers in some instances were losing money, leaving their regular positions and sacrificing in order to serve.

I have seen nor heard anything that seemed the least subversive, they specialize in Communist hatred. As a matter of fact, Paul Robeson has declared war on them and they are very resentful of him and other left-wingers.

If [redacted] of Greenville told the truth about them, he has more information than I have. They do call him the [redacted] but as far as I know they have not asked the membership to subscribe to boycotting him in any way. They didn't even play up the loss of his contract with the state in some printing deal that the press did give an account of.

There is absolutely no connection that I know of between the Council and the Ku-Klux-Klan. They accept membership among Catholics and Jews, and never mention race only in connection

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"with the mixing of the whites and Negroes, and always point out that the Communist Party and their front organizations are at work with the NAACP. They laud some Negroes, particularly those who prefer to remain segregated.

This county, Tippah, will never organize. They seem to be satisfied with such laws that they are provided with and think it can't and will not happen to them here. Then too, they have no Negro problem. Very few live in this county.

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I have not been invited to any special meetings with one exception, the recent one at Selmer, Alabama, where [redacted] of Georgia was [redacted]. I never attended, and have not been advised of the results of the meeting, as yet.

If anything that I believe to be subversive comes to my knowledge, I will turn in the information immediately. But so far, I have seen or heard nothing except that which is commonly voiced on the street corners in any Southern city.

Respectfully,

/s/ _____

P. S. I might add, I certanly was not accepted untill I actually did some work, not too much, but through the mails. I did mail out some literature and write a few candidates. /s/ "

On September 14, 1955, [redacted] supra, advised SA [redacted] that at the present time there are active Citizens' Council organizations in six states and a plan is underway for all of these organizations to merge into one central body. [redacted] further advised that at that time there was no active Citizens Council at Greenville, Mississippi, but that the foundation had been laid for the formation of a group at Greenville, and it probably would be activated in the near future. [redacted] voluntarily stated that there is an NAACP organization at Cleveland, Mississippi which is headed by [redacted] described by [redacted] as a Negro agitator who is employed at the Post Office. [redacted] said the NAACP has made claim to having 400 to 500 members in the Cleveland organization, but [redacted] expressed doubt that there are actually anywhere near that many members. He stated that [redacted] is a protege of [redacted] [redacted] Negro physician at Mound Bayou, Mississippi who [redacted]

[redacted] the Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

In the August 12, 1955 issue of the "Memphis Press Scimitar," daily newspaper published at Memphis, Tennessee, appeared the following article, under the caption "Segregation Meeting at Senatobia, Miss.":

"Senatobia, Miss. -- More than 2500 white citizens from Mississippi and Arkansas were expected here tonight for a meeting of white citizens councils, organized to maintain segregation of the races.

"JOHN CALLOCOTT, president of the Tate County Council, said a group was expected from Hoxie, Ark., where the town's schools were integrated at the start of the recent term.

"It was this week a boycott of the Hoxie school was begun by white students in an attempt to rescind the school board's integration order.

"Callicott said Sen. JAMES O. EASTLAND (Dem., Miss.) would address tonight's meeting along with Circuit Judge TOM P. BRADY of Brookhaven, both outspoken foes of integration and the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision."

The May 11, 1955 issue of "The Commonwealth," daily newspaper published at Greenwood, Mississippi, contained the following article:

"CITIZENS COUNCILS MET LAST NIGHT

"The Jackson Daily News and Major Frederick Sullens were praised for their stand on segregation in a resolution issued by a district meeting of Citizen's Councils held in Greenwood last night. Representatives of Councils from a wide area attended the dinner and open forum meeting, at which short talks were made by a number of men, including Bill Simmons, secretary for the Jackson Citizens' Council, formerly the Jackson States' Rights Association.

"Three members of the state board of directors of the Association of Citizens' Councils were introduced by Ellet Lawrence of Greenwood. They were M. L. Branch, Winona; W. S. Curry, Itta Bena; and Fred Jones, Inverness. Mr. Branch outlined the activities of the state office, and praised the work of Robert Patterson, executive secretary.

"State Senator Harvey Pennington of Tallahatchie County told the meeting about the Women's Auxiliary which was formed in

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"that county, and plans were discussed for forming these groups in connection with all councils.

~~"In attendance at last night's meeting were:~~
~~H. N. Adams, D. F. Smith, Sidon; Weldon Baskin, B. F. Wiley,~~
~~Vaiden; W. P. Brown, Howard McShan, Schlater; J. E. Hughes,~~
~~B. J. Roberson, Minter City; M. L. Branch, B. F. Heath, Winona;~~
~~W. S. Curry, Itta Bena; Dave Hawkins, Indianola; Martin Heard,~~
~~Leland; Fred Jones, Inverness; Ellett Lawrence, Gordon L.~~
~~Smith, Ellett Lawrence, II, Hardy Lott, Hite McLean, Greenwood;~~
~~C. L. Puckett, Belzoni; W. J. Simmons, Jackson; Oscar Wolfe, Jr.,~~
~~Duncan; E. F. Smith, Glendora."~~

~~ATTENDANCE AT MEETING OF ASSOC. OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS~~
The following article appeared in the June 10, 1955 issue of the "Delta Democrat Times," Greenville, Mississippi:

**"PATTERSON SAYS COUNCILS DON'T OPPOSE
QUALIFIED NEGRO VOTERS**

"Canton, Miss. (UP) - The leader of Mississippi's Citizens Councils last night denied that the pro-segregation groups were 'anti-anybody'. Another council officer accused two state schools of being 'liberal' toward Negroes.

"Robert Patterson, executive secretary of the organization, said the councils never advocated 'economic pressure' against Negroes to prevent their voting. He said the councils were organized, however, to 'withstand the pressure of such groups as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.'

"Another council officer, Bill Simmons, executive secretary of the Jackson organization, branded the University of Mississippi and Millsaps College as 'liberal in their racial attitudes.'

Simmons cited as proof a student poll conducted at the university which he claimed favored admitting Negroes to the school.

"Patterson, an Indianola planter, met newsmen preceding an address by five gubernatorial candidates who stated their views on segregation to members of the councils.

"We do not oppose anybody voting if they can qualify," Patterson said of organizations which have been accused of forcing Negroes through intimidation to remove their names from registration lists.

"He admitted, however, that the councils strongly promoted a constitutional amendment last December which strengthens

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"voting requirements and is openly aimed at reducing the number of Negro registrations.

"The Delta planter refused to answer questions of what he called a 'speculative' nature, including references to the danger of councils controlled by persons committed to violence.

"A Rotary Club or Sunday school class,' he said, 'could get out of hand.'"

The following article appeared in the September 15, 1955 issue of the "Delta Democrat Times":

"CITIZENS COUNCILS TO PUBLISH 'NEWS'

"Indianola, Miss. (UP) -- W. J. Simmons of Jackson was named today as editor of an official newspaper for the pro-segregation Citizens Councils.

"Simmons is secretary of the Jackson, Miss., council and a state-level administrator of the group. Robert Patterson, executive secretary of the Councils, said the new paper, scheduled for publication before October, will serve as the official organ of the organization in 12 states.

"He said Mississippi's council membership now totals 60,000 and chapters have been organized in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri."

On October 15, 1955, SA GEORGE A. EVERETT received through the mail from the Association of Citizens Councils, Winona, Mississippi, Volume I, No. 1, of the Citizens Council, styled as the official paper of the Citizens' Councils, October, 1955, Jackson, Mississippi. This four-page newspaper is not being quoted in view of its length, but the contents are summarized as follows:

Directly under the masthead is the following:
"Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the

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"preservation of our States' Rights."

Column one on page one is an introduction to all Citizens' Council members in Mississippi, to the general public, and to members of the Citizens' Councils in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, and South Carolina, to the members of the Tennessee Society for the Maintenance of Segregation, Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, American States Rights Association of Birmingham, Georgia States Rights Association, Patriots of North Carolina, Defenders of State Sovereignty of Virginia, and the Virginia League. This column indicated there are official correspondents for this paper in some of the other state organizations.

The second and third columns, captioned "Mississippi Citizens' Councils are Protecting Both Races," is an article by THOMAS R. WARING, Editor of the News and Courier, Charleston, South Carolina.

The upper portions of columns four and five reflect an article from the Charleston, South Carolina "News and Courier" concerning a report from Orangeburg, South Carolina relating to an investigation of activities of the NAACP among the faculty and students of South Carolina State College.

Also on the front page is a short article captioned, "Carter's 'Middleground'" by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, dealing with the speech of HODDING CARTER at the Commencement exercises of Duke University. N.C.

Another article discloses that HENRY B. RICHARDSON, Post Office Clerk, Orangeburg, South Carolina, had made public a letter from the office of Senator OLIN D. JOHNSTON, saying that the Senator was heartily in favor of Citizens' Councils as a method of fighting the integration of schools, and expressing the opinion that membership in the Citizens' Councils is not a violation of the Hatch Act, according to information received from the Civil Service Commission.

A short article deals with an organization called, "Help Negro Entertainers Get Employment," which allegedly has started a post card campaign demanding that TV networks hire more Negro entertainers on sponsored shows, and threatening to boycott television-advertised products unless the sponsors use Negro performers.

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This article was under the caption "Economic Pressure."

In the lower right hand corner is a statement that the NAACP has advanced one of its former officials into an executive job on the President's staff at the White House, naming the Negro as EVERETT FREDERICK MORROW, who was selected by SHERMAN ADAMS.

On Page 2 is a notation indicating that W. J. SIMMONS is Editor of the paper which is published monthly at 203 Walthall Hotel, Jackson, Mississippi by the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi. There follows a listing of the State Executive Committee and officers.

The first article on Page 2 discloses that during September a series of meetings by Congressional Districts was held at Indianola, Starkville, Winona, Canton, and Port Gibson, Mississippi, during which the organization of Councils by counties and districts was completed. This article sets forth a listing of the organisational setup as described above.

Another article on page two describes the speech of HUGH G. GRANT of Augusta, Georgia at a meeting of the Lake City, South Carolina Citizens Council.

SPEECH

Also on this page is a column headed "The Myth of World Opinion" taken from the Charleston, South Carolina "News and Courier" and a column headed "Reunion of Redhead with Tan Hubby, via Kisses in Union Station is Shocking" taken from the Pittsburgh "Courier," dealing with inter-racial romances.

Page three commences with a continuation of the organizational setup, and the following "Duties of Officers From Each Congressional District" are copies therefrom:

"1. The Executive Committee (3 men). This Committee is a part of the State Executive Committee that directs the State Association and sets its policies. In addition these committeemen maintain a constant liaison with the district chairman and with all county chairmen in their district. They attend the regular monthly meeting of the State Executive Committee and assist the County Chairman in the solution of any problems that apply to his district.

"2. The District Chairman: This officer maintains constant liaison with all County Chairmen within his District. He maintains a list of all local Chairmen and officers within his

ART. 4. ASSISTANT TO THE
ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT
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"District. He assists County Chairmen in solving County problems when called upon. He calls meetings of all County Chairmen within his District when necessary. He seeks cooperation from the County Chairmen in providing speakers for Council meetings in his District and in completing its organization.

"3. The County Chairman: This officer maintains contact with all local chairmen within his county and with the District Chairman. He should be able to contact any neighboring County Chairman when necessary. He should be able to contact the District Executive Committee at any time for advice or to make recommendations.

"THE DISTRICT INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE

"Each County Chairman with the recommendation of his Board of Directors is asked to submit the name of one man from his County to serve on the District Information and Education Committee. It is suggested that these selections include Educators, Doctors, Ministers, Newspapermen or others who have training in research and dissemination of information. These men should be devoted to our cause and should have the time to give to thought and action on this committee.

"The purpose of this Committee is to devise means of nullifying the tremendous propaganda assault being waged against the minds of our young people and our citizens. It is hoped that the good influence of this committee will be felt in our schools, our churches, our homes, our radio programs, our newspapers, our State Legislature and eventually in our moving pictures, our Federal Government and in every other media possible.

"This Committee should meet from time to time as necessary and make recommendations to the County Chairmen or the State Executive Committee.

"THE DISTRICT LEGAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

"Each County Chairman with the recommendation of his Board of Directors is asked to submit the name of one man from his county to serve on the District Legal Advisory Committee. This selection should be a prominent lawyer and preferably the Chairman of your County Legal Advisory Committee.

"The purpose of this Committee is to devise legal means for preventing integration. Many legal problems that will arise in the future can be anticipated and solved by this committee.

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"This Committee will be expected to furnish legal advice to counties within their District, and to the State Association. Various legal information and advice pertinent to our great problem will be submitted to this committee from time to time for their information.

Also on page three is an article headed, "Jackson Council Pledges Support of LEAC Program" dealing with action by the Board of Directors of the Jackson, Mississippi Citizens' Council, commanding Governor HUGH L. WHITE and the Legal Education Advisory Committee for positive action taken in approving six legislative proposals dealing with segregation.

A column headed "Mississippi Notebook," by TOM ETHEridge, feature columnist of the "Clayton-Ledger," a daily newspaper published at Jackson, Mississippi, deals with the NAACP and its handling of the EMMETT TILL story.

Another column on page three is headed "Texans Will Fight to Preserve Segregation," taken from the "Southern Conservative," expressing views from Texas on the issue of segregated schools.

Page four contains miscellaneous articles concerning segregation and activities of the NAACP.

There is a column headed, "Integration Poll," by H. R. SULLIVAN, a special writer, Savannah, Georgia.

One issue of the above-described newspaper is maintained in the Memphis Office file.

Under date of July 18, 1955, SA GEORGE A. EVERETT received through the mail from the Association of Citizens Councils, Winona, Mississippi, a pamphlet headed Federation for Constitutional Government, Temporary Headquarters 801 American Bank Building, P. O. Box 86, New Orleans, Louisiana, listing the following as Interim Executive Committee:

JOHN U. BARR, Chairman, New Orleans, Louisiana
ROBERT B. PATTERSON, Vice-Chairman, Winona, Mississippi
Hon. WALTER C. GIVHAM, Safford, Alabama
Hon. JOE C. JENKINS, Gainesville, Florida
Hon. HUGH G. GRANT, Augusta, Georgia
W. M. SHAW, Homer, Louisiana
J. A. STUBBS, Sumter, South Carolina
L. V. DUBOSE, Nashville, Tennessee
Hon. R. A. STUART, Fort Worth, Texas
R. B. CRAWFORD, Farmville, Virginia

Named as Legal Committee were the following:

Hon. TOM P. BRADY, Brookhaven, Miss.
Hon. LEANDER H. PEPEZ, New Orleans, Louisiana
Hon. W. SCOTT WILKINSON, Shreveport, Louisiana

The first page is an open letter from JOHN U. BARR to the individual addressed, stating that enclosed is a copy of Senator EASTLAND's speech on the United States Supreme Court. (a copy of the speech was not enclosed.)

The pamphlet continues that Senator EASTLAND's full approval the foundation has been laid for the national organization EASTLAND pleads for in his speech, excerpts from which appear on page two of the pamphlet. The letter indicates that the Executive Committee was formed at a meeting in Jackson, Mississippi on January 21 and 22, 1955.

Pages two and three of this pamphlet are copied as follows:

"EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH MADE

by

SENATOR JAMES O. EASTLAND

"It is essential that a nation-wide organization be set up. It will be a people's organization, an organization not controlled by fawning politicians who cater to organized racial pressure groups. A people's organization to fight the Court, to fight the C.I.O., to fight the N.A.A.C.P., and to fight all the conscienceless pressure groups who are attempting our destruction. We will mobilize and organize public opinion. We will attempt to pledge candidates in advance as they attempt to pledge them.

"We are about to embark upon a great crusade, a crusade to restore Americanism, and return the control of our government to the people. In addition, our organization will carry on its banner the slogan of free enterprise and we will fight those organizations who attempt with much success to socialize industry, and the great medical profession of this country. This will give us recruits and add to our support in the North and West.

"Before God, I now make the people of Mississippi this solemn promise: I will carry it in the North as well as in the

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"South. We have no other alternative. The choice is between victory and defeat. Defeat means death, the death of Southern culture and our aspirations as an Anglo-Saxon people. With strong leadership and the loyalty and fortitude of a great people, we will climb the heights. Generations of Southerners yet unborn will cherish our memory because they will realize that the fight we now wage, will have preserved for them their untainted racial heritage, their culture, and the institutions of the Anglo-Saxon race. We of the South have seen the tides rise before. We know what it is to fight. We will carry the fight to victory.

* * * *

"RESOLUTION

"Adopted in Jackson, Mississippi, on January 22, 1955.
Representatives from the eleven Deep South States were in attendance.

"BE IT RESOLVED that a National Committee, to be named FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, be organized, consisting of two representatives or delegates from each participating state, for the purpose of coordinating and assisting the efforts of citizens of the several states in securing a return of constitutional government to the people of the United States.

"The major objectives of the National Committee shall be made to promote constitutional government, including the preservation of the independence of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments; the preservation of the sovereign rights of the several states, and the preservation of individual liberties, all of which are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution; to secure the nomination of candidates for office who subscribe to these principles; to resist the nomination of leftist candidates for President and Vice President and other offices, and oppose the adoption of Socialistic platforms; to seek in every honorable and legitimate way to prohibit the practice and to counteract the effects and consequences of executive agreements or orders, and of decisions of the Federal Courts and the United States Supreme Court which have wrongfully abrogated, modified, or amended the provisions of the United States Constitution which require a separation of powers between the three great departments of government, and of the Tenth Amendment which reserved to the States and the people all power not expressly granted by the Constitution to the Federal Government.

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"The said Committee is hereby authorized to adopt its own rules of procedure and to do all things which it may in its discretion deem necessary to carry out the objectives outlined above.

"The said Committee shall elect officers and select an Executive Committee and prescribe its powers and duties. The National Committee may set up State organizations, sub-committees or special committees, or work through or in cooperation with existing organizations that are in accord with the principles and the objectives set forth hereinabove.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a Provisional Committee, consisting of two representatives of each state represented at this meeting today, be formed to promote and carry into effect the purposes of this Resolution until such time as each state organization, which it may approve, can select its two state representatives or delegates to serve on the National Committee.

"JOHN U. BARR
Temporary Chairman

801 American Bank Building
New Orleans, Louisiana "

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Under date of October 5, 1955, SA GEORGE A. EVERETT received through the mail from the Association of Citizens' Councils, Winona, Mississippi, the following mimeographed sheet:

"THE JURY IS THE 'SAVING CLAUSE' OR RATHER OUR 'LAST LINE OF DEFENSE' IN OUR PRESENT CRISIS.

"Out of the welter- of decisions and statutes the following legal principles become clear, as to contempt not committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct justice.

"There are now in the Federal Courts three kinds of contempts:

1. Civil contempt.
2. Criminal contempt.
3. 'Contempts that constitute criminal offenses'

under either an Act of Congress or a State law.

"This last class of contempts were so classified in 1949 when

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"Title 10 Section 402, Title 18, U. S. C. A. was amended to read, 'contempts that constitute crimes' instead of 'criminal contempt.'

"PROCEDURE IN THE THREE CLASSES OF CONTEMPTS

CIVIL CONTEMPT

Civil contempt is purely remedial and is used by the court to either coerce a defendant into doing an 'affirmative' act ordered to be done, or by means of a fine for the benefit of private litigants for purpose of compensating such litigants for loss suffered by defendant's violation of the court's order or decree. In the case of a 'civil' contempt, the defendant is not entitled to demand a jury trial. When an order or decree of the court is violated and such violation does not constitute a criminal offense so as to bring it within Class 3, the court may, as its option, proceed against the defendant for either 'civil' or 'criminal' contempt. If the litigation is between private parties and the contempt is proceeded against as 'civil' the United States Attorney will not be involved but the matter will be handled by the court and counsel for the complaining party. If the court elects to proceed against the defendant as for 'criminal' contempt, it may direct either the United States Attorney or counsel for the complainant to draw up and have served on defendant a citation for such 'criminal' contempt.

"If the court elects to proceed against the defendant as for a 'criminal' contempt, the defendant is entitled to demand a jury trial in any case in which an Act of Congress so provides.

"In the case of the third class of contempts, namely, 'contempts that constitute criminal offenses', the court does not have the power to elect to proceed against the defendant as for a civil contempt, but must proceed as required by Section 402, Title 18, U. S. C. A. under Section 3691, Title 18, U. S. C. A. and the right of the defendant to a jury trial is mandatory. Also the trial shall be according to Rule 42 of the Criminal Court Rules.

"The practical effect of the adoption by Congress of this new class of contempts (Section 402, Title 18, U.S.C.A.) and requiring that in such cases the defendant be entitled to demand a jury trial, when considered together with Sections 241 and 242, Title 18, U.S.C.A., known as the 'Civil Rights Laws', the violation of which

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"constitute criminal offenses, is to take away entirely from the courts the jurisdiction to proceed against a defendant as for 'civil contempt' in this class of cases. Therefore, for the violation of a court's order or decree, in such a case, even though such order or decree direct the doing of an 'affirmative' act, the defendant must be prosecuted as for 'criminal contempt' and is entitled to a jury trial. This means that in any case involving schools, swimming pools, golf courses, voting, transportation, etc. the court must, if it proceeds against a defendant for violating its order and decree and regardless of the form of such order, grant the defendant a jury trial on demand. On the trial of such contempt the defendant will be presumed innocent, and the burden will be on the government to prove him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, which burden will never shift. He cannot be required to give evidence against himself, he need not take the witness stand and his failure to do so cannot even be commented on by court or counsel. The court cannot direct the jury to convict him regardless of how conclusive the evidence may be. Because of their right to render a 'general verdict' in criminal cases, the jury has the power to pass on the 'merits' of whatever law they are called on to enforce, and neither the jury as a body nor any individual juror can ever be questioned concerning the verdict.

"All this means that our customs, our traditions and our way of life itself is under the protection of the juries of the South."

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Under date of October 5, 1955, SA GEORGE A. EVERETT received through the mail from the Association of Citizen's Councils, Winona, Mississippi, the following quoted two page mimeographed sheet entitled, "Organization of a Local Citizens' Council":

"The incentive to organize a Citizens' Council must come from within the Community itself. Certain leaders must decide that they need a local organization in order that their community can do its part in uniting with their State and their section of the country in destroying the monster of integration that threatens our Nation.

"One of the local leaders must take it upon himself to call a meeting of from ten to twenty Community leaders. Advantages of a local organization are discussed and a vote taken as to whether or not this group should organize. A Temporary Chairman is elected, a meeting date is set for the next week

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"and each man present is told to bring several of his friends who are sympathetic towards the movement to the next meeting. A nominating committee should be appointed from this group to have a satisfactory slate of officers to present for election at the second meeting.

"At the second meeting a speaker can address the crowd, telling them of the erroneous doctrines behind the "Black Monday" decision of the Supreme Court and further stress the need for local, state and regional organization.

"The group can next elect permanent officers to include Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and a Board of Directors. The Chairman and Directors can appoint the four committees as follows:

1. Information and Education
2. Legal Advisory
3. Membership and Finance
4. Political and Elections

"In rural counties it might be better to have a county-wide organization with directors from each small district who could call a meeting in their precincts or areas. In large cities it might be better to organize by precinct. In counties with two or three large cities it might be better to form two or three or more separate councils. This, of course, will vary according to the population and geographical layout of the county. In Mississippi prominent, level headed, courageous leadership has been found in each instance, and the members that belong to our Councils come from every walk of life. Every man who is a patriotic law-abiding American who loves his state and nation should be proud to take part in this movement.

"After local units have organized they can, of course, elect a County Chairman for liaison purposes.

"MEMBERSHIP

"There are only 250,000 members of the NAACP in the entire nation. There are 40 million white Southerners.

"We must have millions of patriotic law abiding citizens as members of our organization.

"Membership drives should start this month for the year 1956.

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"The following membership plan has proven effective:

"A prominent, energetic citizen who is dedicated to this movement should be appointed membership Chairman.

"He should select twenty or thirty membership teams of two men each to serve on his committee.

"After appropriate newspaper and other publicity, the Chairman should assign each team to specific streets or districts in his community covering the area so that each citizen will be given an opportunity to join the Council.

"It can be explained that in case the Directors turn down a member his money will be refunded. Any member may have his membership revoked at any time by the Board of Directors.

"Each team can get together and can cover their area at their convenience. In addition, membership stations can be set up at certain banks or business houses. Each team should have receipt books and blank checks.

"The Membership Chairman should request the appropriate number of 1956 membership cards from the State Office."

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Under date of October 21, 1955, SA GEORGE A. EVERETT received in the mail from the Association of Citizens' Councils, Winona, Mississippi, the following mimeographed sheet entitled, "The Solution."

"Everyone will admit that the race issue is one of the foremost problems facing our nation today. The Federal Government, supported by representatives from Northern States, offer as a solution Integration. Many states in this nation, through their representatives in Washington, seek to share their knowledge and solution with those few states who have the problem. It is only fair to expect that these states should be willing to share the problem also.

"The population of the United States according to the 1950 census was approximately 10 percent Negro. Every one will admit that the percentage of negro population is the most important factor in governing race relations in this country. It will be noted on the attached 1950 census that only fourteen states in the Union have a negro population which is above the National average. In contrast, twenty five states in our Nation have less than five negroes per one hundred people.

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"Minnesota has less than five negroes per one thousand population. It is significant that Senator Hubert Humphreys (D. Minn.) is the great Civil Rights Champion of the NAACP and he has always been an advocate of complete integration. Senator James O. Eastland (D. Miss.) on the other hand, is the champion of State Sovereignty and the right of a state to regulate its own affairs.

"As our population increases this problem could get worse instead of better.

"Here is a program by which every state could not only share in the solution, but also in this great problem. The NAACP who claims to be the champion for the negro should readily offer its tremendous influence in getting behind this project. Since our Federal Government now considers integration as its problem, lets do it in the proper manner. Let's integrate by states and population. Let's give each state an opportunity to absorb its ten per cent share of our negro problem.

- "1. Let each state, according to its deficit negro population, make available the proper number of jobs, homes and schools as indicated.
- "2. Let those states that have a surplus negro population make available one way transportation facilities to any point within the United States.
- "3. Let the Federal Government set up a Bureau to act as the coordinating agency to facilitate this population shift and to see that no hardship will be suffered by those citizens who desire to move from one state to another.

"The Federal Government can handle the necessary advertising and all other problems caused by the movement. It could subsidize the migrants until they are settled.

"This would be a voluntary movement by all concerned, and a citizen would merely be moving with the belief that he might have better opportunities and living conditions in the state of his choice. No one would be forced or required to move anywhere, but each state that has a deficit of negroes should agree to make so many jobs, homes and school facilities available to those negro citizens who desire a change of residence.

"No honest, sincere American should have any objection to this plan, and the NAACP should be overjoyed.

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"It should appeal to the Democrats, the Republicans, the North, the South, the negro, the whites, the Conservatives, the Liberals, Labor, Capital, the reformers and to every one who is interested in a permanent solution to our greatest problem.

"Upon completion of this plan our people could then unite and devote their minds and hearts to a better life for every one in this country. Let's think it over, iron out the kinks and get it started."

Attached to the above-quoted sheet is a page of statistics purporting to be the population of the United States by Negro and white races, based on the 1950 Census.

On October 21, 1955, SA GEORGE A. EVERETT received through the mail from the Association of Citizens' Councils, Winona, Mississippi, the following mimeographed copy of a letter purported to be from [redacted] and [redacted] to members of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership in Mississippi, which is quoted as follows:

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"REGIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP
MISSISSIPPI

Executive Office
Mound Bayou, Mississippi

September 29, 1955

"Dear Member:

"I am sure some of you will agree that the time is now at hand for us as Negroes to do something for the betterment of our Race. The NAACP Headquarters has informed us that it will take a lot of money to fight for our cause. It will take at least \$5,000.00, for each law suit.

" [redacted], the NAACP [redacted] has asked The Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership to be responsible for the expense of at least one of the law suits. We are scheduled to have three or four cases against School Boards in Mississippi in the fight for integration.

" My experience has been that it is not wise to let people know what we are doing who are not sincere and don't mean good for the cause. We should be careful about those men and women who seem to enjoy telling the opposite race what we

ME 105-121

"are doing, otherwise we can, and may be, cut off before we achieve our goal. I don't believe it is wise to broadcast or make public speeches as to what we are doing. Therefore I would suggest that you sit down make a list of some ten, (10) (20) (40) or (50) persons in your community in whom you have confidence and believe that they are sincere, willing and able to give. Explain the situation to those persons who mean good for the cause. Ask them for \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, or \$100.00 or the best they can do. If each of us will do this, I am sure we will have no doubts about raising the \$5,000.00.

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" So do your best, we are betting on you. The [redacted] requested that we raise this money and report it at our meeting in Mount Bayou, Sunday, November 6, 1955, at 3:00 P.M. If you cannot be at this meeting, please mail the money you collect to [redacted] Clarksdale, Miss. But please TRY TO BEAT the meeting.

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

[redacted]

/s/

"P.S. By all means, plan to be present at the meeting Sunday, Nov. 6. This will be the most important meeting this year."

- - - - -

Also received by SA GEORGE A. EVERETT through the mail from the Association of Citizens' Council, Winona, Mississippi, have been the May, 1955 issue and the October, 1955 issue of the "White Sentinel," described as the official organ of the National Citizens Protective Association, Post Office Box 156, St. Louis, Missouri. These publications are not being set out in this report in view of their length and the fact that they are not published by the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi. These copies are being retained in the Memphis Office file.

The following is a copy of a letter dated September 15, 1955, written by [redacted] of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, to Director JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, with copies indicated for President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER and Attorney General HERBERT BROWNELL:

ME 105-121

"Dear Mr. Hoover:

The FBI has always had the respect of the South, due to the character and integrity of its Agents and to the fact that you have never allowed your Bureau to become involved in politics. Now, however, there is a trend starting in the South that I am sure will concern you, as it does every patriotic American.

"Due to constant agitation by the NAACP, Northern newspapers and the negro press, various incidents that occur in the South are ballooned into unbelievable proportions for propaganda purposes in the North.

"The Justice Department makes a statement that it has no authority in various fields that concern the states. A NAACP delegation visits the Justice Department which promptly changes its mind and says the FBI will investigate. The newspapers publicly announce the forthcoming investigation, thereby nullifying its effectiveness.

"Our Attorney General boasts to some negro organization about how well integration is working in Hoxie, Arkansas, when at the time of his statement Hoxie, after much turmoil and confusion, had disintegrated a couple of weeks previously. Then the newspapers make a big play of the fact that integration at Hoxie will be investigated by the FBI.

"Southern people know that one negro vote in Harlem is equal to 5 5/8 votes in Mississippi towards the election of a President. Southern people know of the Communist front affiliations of the President of the NAACP, Arthur Spingarn, of its Chairman of the Board, Channing Tobias, and of one of its founders, W. E. B. Debois. ~~WHAT RISES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF~~
~~BLACK PEOPLE~~

"Southern people know that the NAACP, through political pressure, has tricked our Supreme Court into nullifying the 10th Amendment to our Federal Constitution. They know of the Communist front affiliations of the so-called authorities cited by the Court in its "Black Monday" decision. Southern people know that one of the main talking points for integration has been to impress the Chinese, the Africans, and the Russians.

"Southern people know of rabid, prejudiced antics of the NAACP Congressman, Adam Clayton Powell, in the Halls of Congress. Southern people, both black and white, recognize the

ME 105-121

"NAACP for what it is, a Left-wing power mad organ of destruction for the negro race that cares not one whit for our national unity, nor for the average negro American. Southern people through the press, are now being led to believe that the NAACP, through its political influence and the Attorney General, is using the FBI to intimidate Southerners who will not submit to its radical integration aims.

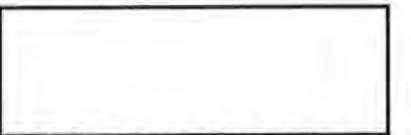
" It would be disastrous to our nation for the FBI to lose even a part of the prestige and support that it now has in the South. As you know full well, integration cannot be forced upon the Southern people. That method was tried eighty years ago, and it failed.

" I would suggest that the NAACP and its political sympathizers further brain-wash the South by telling us how well integration is working in Washington and how it has improved the peace, good order, and domestic tranquility of our Nation's Capitol.

" You may be assured of our complete cooperation, if you want it. Our files, our meetings, and our hearts are open to your Bureau until the day that the Southern people suspect that it is mixed up in politics or is prejudiced in favor of the NAACP. It is not what the facts are, it is what the people think they are that is important in this case.

Sincerely,

/s/



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Citizens' Council

cc: President Dwight D. Eisenhower
Attorney General Herbert Brownell"

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On September 27, 1955, [redacted], Winona, Mississippi, advised SA GEORGE A. EVERETT that the Citizens' Council in general, and he in particular, are ready at any time to furnish the FBI any information desired concerning the activities of the Association. [redacted] stated the Association feels it has nothing to hide and no apologies to make. He requested that SA EVERETT feel free to contact him at any time

ME 105-121

and make any request for information desired by the Bureau.

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[redacted] stated he felt that Director HOOVER could not fully share the views expressed by the Department of Justice with regard to the present racial involvement, since those views appeared to him to be dictated by political motives, rather than pure law enforcement. He said the people of the South have always held a higher respect for the FBI than people of other sections of the country, but that this respect would be rapidly diminished if the FBI should be used as a tool for political purposes, which, he said, appears to him and others in the South to be developing in the racial investigations demanded by the Department.

Pursuant to a specific request from the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, SA GEORGE A. EVERETT contacted [redacted] on October 5, 1955 and requested him to furnish a recording purported to be a speech delivered in December, 1954 in Mississippi by the national organizer of the NAACP. [redacted] said he does not have a copy of the recording referred to and did not send one to [redacted] Crossett, Arkansas. He stated he knows that [redacted] did have such a recording, which he probably obtained in Mississippi, but [redacted] stated he does not know the source or origin of the recording.

[redacted] said he has heard the recording, which is rather mild, and he has heard that it has been played over the radio stations in Mississippi or Arkansas. The speech, he said, sounded like an introduction rather than a speech and was alleged to have been made by an Arkansas Negro somewhere in Mississippi. He stated he does not know the name of the speaker and said the recording is of poor quality. [redacted] said that as far as he knows the best source of a copy of the recording is [redacted]. [redacted] neither admitted nor denied writing a letter to [redacted] in which the recording was mentioned.

On October 12, 1955, [redacted] attorney, Crossett, Arkansas, was interviewed by SA's [redacted] and [redacted] of the Little Rock Division. [redacted] was requested to furnish a copy of the recording. [redacted] stated the recording was the property of [redacted] of Mississippi and could not be furnished without the consent of [redacted]. In reply to a question as to the source of the recording, [redacted] stated he had obtained it from [redacted].

The previously referred to August 17, 1955 article in the Clarksdale, Mississippi "Press-Register," announcing the

ME 105-121

formation of a Citizens' Council at Clarksdale, contained the following statements relative to an address by Circuit Judge TOM P. BRADY, Brookhaven, Mississippi, who was introduced by ROBERT B. PATTERSON:

"Terming the organization of such councils as 'the only effective means of legally combating the organized pressure groups arrayed against our institutions,' BRADY emphasized that there 'will be no resort to violence on the part of any individuals.'

However, he stated bluntly that 'the determined campaign on our part to maintain a method of living beneficial to both races, will, if necessary, be worn on the economic field of battle.' Some of the existing 60-odd councils in Mississippi have been reported as encouraging their members to use economic pressure (loss of employment, withdrawal of financial aid, etc.) to discourage Negro residents from participating in elections and activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a group which last night's speaker labeled as 'subversive communist-inspired and financed and encouraged by the pseudo-liberal elements of the North and East.'

"A graduate of the University of Mississippi and the author of a booklet, 'Black Monday,' which attacks the legal and sociological basis of the U. S. Supreme Court decisions on school segregation in May, 1954, BRADY first traced the historical background of the Negro minority in this country from the beginning of slave trade in 1620 through the beginning of the Civil War.

"Slavery he termed as 'a moral wrong which had to go,' adding that 'while the South has given the Negro race all that we can, in good conscience, afford, we realize fully that he has not received the treatment at our hands that he should.'

"We know too that no human being can mistreat another and escape paying a terrific price. That is God's law of retribution and is as fixed and immutable as the law of gravity,' he said.

"But our past errors do not mean that we should attempt to remedy them by attempting to integrate that which cannot be integrated. We were forced to try it during Reconstruction and it was abandoned in the interest of both races.'

"The speaker centered most of his fire on the illegal procedure by which the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution

ME 105-121

"was enacted and pointed out that despite this the Cruikshank case which upheld the police powers of the individual states and the Plessey vs. Ferguson (separate but equal) case enabled the Negro and white races to live and work together in the South under an unusual but workable system 'until these long-standing interpretations were destroyed by the travesty on justice in May, 1954.'

"Supreme Courts have erred before, and they will err again, and we have a moral basis for opposing an amendment which was illegally adopted and a decision which was inspired by sociology rather than law.

"Our opposition is not confused, and since denunciation and abuse are the weapons of the frustrated and uncontrolled, we should not resort to them. But neither should we be misled by the neo-socialist religious leadership and leftwing press and educational spokesmen who would beguile us.'

✓ "Referring to several books of the Bible as religious justification for the belief that 'each race and species should cleave unto its own kind,' Brady concluded his hour and a half talk with an appeal for a Citizens' Council 'excluding from our deliberations and marking as sixth columnists those who tell us there is another way to solve this dilemma, those easy-going fellows who say that we should let time run its course and who will not join us.'

"Following the speaker, Mr. Williams conducted the formation of the council pledging that it would be dedicated to maintaining segregation in the public schools of this county. The Rev. T. J. Lundy was asked to open the meeting with an invocation."

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The previously referred to article from the September 30, 1955 issue of the "Delta Democrat Times," Greenville, Mississippi, contained the following statement issued by the temporary President G. RAMSEY RUSSELL:

"The Greenville Citizen's Council is a Mississippi non-profit corporation to be governed by the Board of Directors elected by the membership, consisting of not more than 50 nor less than 25 directors. The officers are elected by the Board of Directors and will consist of a president, three vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer. The Board of Directors is authorized to appoint

ME 109-121

"an Executive Committee consisting of not less than eight nor more than twelve members. This Executive Committee will also serve as a Membership Committee.

"The by-laws of the corporation provide that the corporation may be dissolved at any time by the Board of Directors without reference to the membership.

"At the meeting held last night temporary officers and a temporary Executive Committee were elected by the Board of Directors to serve pending the completion of the full slate of the directorate.

"Elected as temporary president was G. Ramsey Russell, temporary vice-presidents, John D. Causey, Dr. E. H. Winn, Jr., and Frank Baird. J. C. Ramsey was elected as temporary secretary-treasurer.

"The list of directors elected at the meeting is as follows:

Frank Baird, John D. Causey, Kenneth F. Edwards, Holland Felts, V. C. Hammett, Jr., Dr. Ben F. Hand, H. H. Huddleston, Karl E. Kremser, John W. Kirk, Gilder McCool, John A. Martin, Doyle K. Morrow, Jere B. Nash, Sr., Sam Neyman, Jr., Ramsey Russell, L. T. Sloan, Jerome Costello, Conwell Sykes, George S. Taylor, Paul H. Watson, Jeff P. Wilkerson, Wade S. Wineman, N. E. Wingate, Dr. E. H. Winn, Jr., J. C. Ramsey, John L. McCorkle.

✓ "The meeting was attended by 300 citizens of Greenville and was addressed by ~~John Satterfield~~ (of Jackson) president of the Mississippi State Bar Association.

✓ "Satterfield told the group that the organization is not anti-Negro, but is anti-integration and anti-National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The statement continued:

"Attending from Clarksdale were P. F. Williams, owner of Delta Hardware Co., E. P. Peacock, Jr., president of the Bank of Clarksdale, S. H. Kyle, former State Senator and Coahoma County planter and Cage Brewer, attorney.

"Attending from Greenwood were Ellett Lawrence, owner of Lawrence Printing Co., J. H. Peebles, president of the Bank of

ME 105-121

"Commerce of Greenwood and Tom Barrentine, owner of Barrentine Mfg. Co. The meeting was addressed briefly by P. F. Williams and Tom Barrentine.

"The Executive Committee consists of the temporary chairman, the three vice-presidents, the secretary-treasurer, Kenneth Edwards, Conwell Sykes, Wade S. Wineman, George Taylor, Jeff Wilkerson and Gilder McCool.

"The following powers are vested with the Board of Directors: To decide matters of policy; to elect an Executive Committee with such power and authority as the Board of Directors shall deem advisable, and to dissolve the corporation at any time within its sole discretion, and with full and exclusive jurisdiction over the requirements for membership and the grounds for expulsion from the membership, and they may, by majority vote, expel any member at any time.

"The objective of the organization as listed on the application for membership is as follows:

"The objective of the Greenville Citizens Council shall be to maintain separation of the white and colored races in the public schools of Greenville and in all public places used for amusement, recreation or service of food or drink which have customarily maintained such separation in the past. Members of the Council pledge themselves to give their full support to the local School Board in the carrying out of its announced plan of maintaining separate schools for white and colored children and its well advanced effort to provide adequate school facilities for colored children.

"The organizational meeting was closed, but future meetings of the Citizen's Council which will be called by the Board of Directors will be public, Russell said.

"He stressed that this is not in any sense of the word a secret organization but one 'whose actions and accomplishments must be known by the citizenry as a whole in order for the organization to accomplish its objectives.'

"Commenting on Satterfield's statement that the Citizen's Council was not Anti-Negro, Russell said the organization encourages and asks for the cooperation of the leaders of the Negro race to 'help us to solve our local problems.'

ME 105-121

"He said the charter of the organization was patterned after the Jackson Citizen's Council's charter.

"Applications for membership in the organization will be issued by J. C. Ramsey, temporary secretary-treasurer, at Henderson and Baird Hardware Co. Annual dues are \$5 payable with the application."

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ME 105-121

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INFORMANTS

Careful consideration has been given to the use of T-symbols in this report, and they have been used only where deemed absolutely necessary.

[redacted] is [redacted] Dumas, Mississippi, whose identity is being protected at his request. Information furnished by [redacted] is contained in Serial 125 of Memphis file 105-121, which is his letter dated 7/14/55 addressed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Memphis, Tennessee.

* * *

One copy of this report is being furnished the New Orleans Division for information, inasmuch as information relating to persons in that Division is contained herein.

* * *

LEADS

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Will continue to obtain and report further activities of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi as well as individual Citizens' Councils.

REFERENCES: Report SA GEORGE A. EVERETT dated 5-23-55 at Memphis
Bureau letter to Memphis 9-21-55
Memphis letter to Director 9-30-55
Bureau Air Tel to Memphis 10-3-55
Memphis Air Tel to Director 10-6-55
Little Rock letter to Director 10-13-55

-50-

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, [REDACTED]

DATE: 11-16-55

FROM : SAC, Memphis (105-34237)

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SAC

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of
SA GEORGE A. EVERETT dated 11-16-55 at Memphis, Tennessee.
It is suggested that all names appearing in this report
be indexed.

Enclosures (5) ENCL

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(3)

REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6-11-90 BY 60265103
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RECORDED - 5

105-34237
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FBI

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Office M

2 • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/01 BY 6/24/01

FROM : [REDACTED]

DATE: 11/18/55 28

SUBJECT: MASS EXODUS OF NEGROES FROM THE STATE
OF MISSISSIPPI AS A RESULT OF THE TILL
CASE AND WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATION of Citizens' Councils of Mississ.

The Department by memorandum of 11/15/55 advised that [REDACTED] conference with Olney, [REDACTED] of the White House staff had stated he had information to the effect that for the period between September 9 and October 13, 1955, the records of the Greyhound Bus Terminal in the city of LeFlore, Mississippi, showed there had been over 1,500 one-way tickets to Chicago sold and in the city of Tchula, Mississippi, more than 700 tickets were sold, indicating a mass exodus of Negroes from that state. The Department requested that in connection with the current investigation of the activities of Citizens' Councils and for the possible use of the Attorney General before the Hennings Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, it be determined by "discreet inquiry" whether or not there is, in fact, such an exodus.

The "Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide" and a check with the Bureau of the Census reflected that in 1950 the population of the city of LeFlore, Mississippi, was only 27 individuals and the population of the city of Tchula, Mississippi, was only 927. A check with the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Washington, D. C., revealed there is not a Greyhound Bus Terminal in the city of LeFlore, Mississippi.

ACTION:

(1) In view of the above, [REDACTED] Civil Rights Section, Criminal Division, was contacted by Supervisors [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Civil Rights Unit on 11/17/55 for further clarification of the request. [REDACTED] said that the investigation was not in connection with any civil rights matter inasmuch as there did not appear to be any civil rights question involved but that the inquiry was desired in connection with the investigation presently being conducted concerning the Citizens' Councils of Mississippi. It was pointed out to [REDACTED] that this investigation could not be done very discreetly inasmuch as any contact with bus terminals would in all probability result in its being made known to some member of the Citizens' Councils. It was further pointed out that bus company records would probably not show the number of tickets sold white and colored persons since Interstate Commerce Commission's regulations probably prevented the use of different tickets to white and colored. The discrepancies in the figures as shown by the Bureau of the Census and in the information furnished by [REDACTED] were pointed out together with the fact that there is no Greyhound Terminal in LeFlore, Mississippi.

RECORDED-45

16 NOV 25 1955

INDEXED - 45

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Tolson
Boardman
McNair
Belmont
Hawkins
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Elzoo
Wheeler
Tele. Room
Holoman
Gandy

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

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[redacted] stated, in view of the above, that it was not necessary to contact bus terminals or other travel agencies, but inquiry should be made of our field offices covering Mississippi as to any information they might have concerning the matter and such offices should only contact established sources and informants to determine whether or not there has, in fact, been any mass migration of Negroes from the State of Mississippi.

(2) A memorandum confirming the conversation with [redacted]
is attached.

(3) As this inquiry has been requested in connection with the current investigation of the activities of the Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, this memorandum should be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division so that appropriate instructions may be issued to the New Orleans and Memphis Offices. *Mr. BURGARDNER ADVISED*

Enclosure ~~see~~ 11-18-55

cc: 1 - Mr. Belmont

WMA:ate

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cerv. 11/15
cerv. 11/15

Well handled. Obviously
the original request for
alney was too broad &
impractical.

K

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE:

Nov 10

Mr. Telson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. McFadden
~~Mr. E. M. Clegg~~
Mr. Farbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Phillips
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizor
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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b7C
144-40-116
144-2-130

FROM : Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General,
Criminal DivisionSUBJECT: ~~Mass exodus of Negroes from the State of Mississippi, as a result of the Till cases and White Citizens Council activities.~~*O White Citizens Council of Mississippi*

On Wednesday, November 9, [redacted] and other members of the White House staff, conferred with me concerning the Department's action in the recent Till murder and kidnapping cases, which occurred in the State of Mississippi. During the course of the conference [redacted] stated he had received information to the effect that as a result of the "reign of terror" now prevalent in that State, there was a mass exodus of Negro residents. His information indicated that between September 9 and October 13, the records of the Greyhound Bus Terminal in the city of Le Flore, alone, there had been over 1500 one-way tickets sold to Chicago, and in the city of Tchula, more than 700.

It is therefore desirable to have a discreet inquiry made of the various bus terminal facilities and other travel agencies in Mississippi, to determine whether or not there is in fact, such a mass migration of colored people from the State of Mississippi. This information is desired not only in connection with the current investigation of the activities of the Citizens Councils, but it is anticipated that it may be used by the Attorney General in discussing federal law enforcement policies in Mississippi generally, as well as numerous infringements of constitutional rights, in his appearance before the Hennings Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

RECORDED - 77
INDEXED - 77
EX-118
105-2437-94
10 NOV 16 1955
22
77 Mr. P. Rosen 11/18/55
memo to AAG Olney 11/16/55

ALL THE INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10/2003 BY [redacted]

cc [redacted]

918421

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

November 18, 1955

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/12 BY 662 [REDACTED]

MASS EXODUS OF NEGROES FROM THE STATE
OF MISSISSIPPI AS A RESULT OF THE TILL
CASE AND WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Reference is made to your memorandum of
November 15, 1955, requesting certain inquiry in this
matter.

This will confirm a conversation between [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Civil Rights Section, Criminal Division,
and Bureau representatives on November 17, 1955, concerning
this matter.

[REDACTED] was advised that a check with
Bureau of the Census reflected that the city of LeFlore,
Mississippi, in 1950 had a population of only 27 persons
and that the city of Tchula, Mississippi, had a population
of 927. He was also advised that a check with the Grey-
hound Terminal in Washington reflected that there is no
Greyhound Terminal in the city of LeFlore, Mississippi.

It was pointed out to [REDACTED] that inquiry
of bus terminals in Mississippi would in all probability
result in the inquiry being known and that the records
of the bus terminals would probably not be divided as to
white and colored tickets sold in view of Interstate
Commerce Commission's regulations. [REDACTED] then
stated that it would not be necessary to contact the
bus terminals and other travel agencies but the inquiry
should be handled by the field offices covering the State
of Mississippi contacting their established sources of
information and confidential informants to ascertain
whether or not there has been any appreciable number
of Negroes leaving the state.

In accordance with the instructions of [REDACTED]
our Memphis and New Orleans offices are being
instructed to handle this inquiry in the above manner and
you will be advised of the results.

WMA:ate
(9)

NOTE: Cover memo [REDACTED] to Rosen, same
caption, 11/18/55, WMA:ate.

DEC 2 1955 ✓

COMM - FBI
NOV 18 1955
MAILED 20

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
cc'd : SAC, Memphis (105-121)
SUBJECT: LEE COUNTY CITIZENS COUNCIL
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

DATE: November 23, 1955

Reference is made to Bureau Letter to Memphis dated November 15, 1955.

This is to advise that the LEE COUNTY CITIZENS COUNCIL, recently formed at Tupelo, Mississippi, is affiliated with the ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI and is not a separate and distinct organization.

In the future, pertinent information concerning this organization will be reported in connection with the activities of the ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/1/2014 BY SP/LS & P/LW
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EX-125

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AM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1. [redacted] 0-9
1. [redacted]

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NOVEMBER 21, 1955

AIRTEL

To: COMMUN SECTION.

SAC, MEMPHIS ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/01 BY JWD/CJW/LS

Transmit the following message to:
ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI, INC.
There is enclosed one copy for each office receiving instant
communication of a memorandum from AAG Olney dated 11-15-55
captioned "Mass Exodus of Negroes from the State of Mississippi,
as a result of the Till cases and White Citizens Council
Activities."

On 11-17-55 [redacted], Civil Rights Section,
Criminal Division of the Department, was contacted for further
clarification concerning the above request. [redacted] stated the
investigation was not in connection with any civil rights matter
inasmuch as there did not appear to be any civil rights question
involved but the inquiry was desired in connection with the
investigation presently being conducted concerning captioned
matter. It was pointed out to [redacted] this investigation
could not be done very discreetly inasmuch as any contact with
bus terminals would in all probability result in its being
made known to some member of the citizens councils. It was
further pointed out that bus company records would probably
not show the number of tickets sold to white and colored
persons since Interstate Commerce Commission regulations
probably prevent the use of different tickets to white and
colored. It was pointed out to [redacted] that the "Rand
McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide" and a check
with the Bureau of the Census reflected that in 1950 the
population of the City of Le Flore, Mississippi, was only
27 individuals and the population of the City of Tchula was
only 927. It was further pointed out to [redacted] that a check
with the Greyhound Bus Terminal in Washington, D. C., revealed
there is no such terminal in the city of LeFlore.

[redacted] stated in view of the above it is not
necessary to contact bus terminals or other travel agencies
but inquiry should be made of our field offices covering the
State of Mississippi as to any information they might have
concerning the matter and such offices should only contact
established sources and informants to determine whether or not
there has, in fact, been any mass migration of Negroes from the
State of Mississippi.

The Memphis and New Orleans Offices are instructed
to conduct immediately the necessary investigation in this matter
in compliance with the Department's request and [redacted]
modification thereof. This matter should be handled expeditiously
and the desired results should be furnished to Reach the Bureau
no later than 11-28-55 without failure.

RECORDED ON REC'D. 105-34237-52
EX-130

2cc: SAC, Memphis (w/ enclosure) SWM
SENT VIA JHK, Bus

M Per

NOV 21 1955
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen [initials] _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winchrow _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

TELEGRAM - 21

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

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November 28, 1955

Director, FBI

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - A
FBI File 105-34237

Referral/Direct

There is being furnished you herewith for
your information a copy of [redacted]

Enclosure

CFW:lfj:sad
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DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 3/15/77 LHD/rjg

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DEC 1 1955
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OPEN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MEMPHIS

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS	DATE WHEN MADE 11-28-55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-25-55	REPORT MADE BY MRS GEORGE A. EVERETT
TITLE ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Sources indicate many Negroes leaving Mississippi.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-30-2014 BY [signature]

91942 10/10/55

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DETAILS: On 11-25-55, [redacted] Greenwood, Mississippi, Police Department, advised that several white storekeepers in the Negro residential area of Greenwood have told him that their business has been affected by the emigration of numerous Negro families. He stated there was no indication of a mass movement, but that individual families were leaving steadily. He could not estimate the number of Negroes who have moved from Greenwood.

[redacted], Greenwood, on 11-25-55 stated that there had been a noticeable lessening of automobile registrations by Negroes during the recent October registration. (Mississippi auto registrations expire October 31 each year.) He stated the personal property tax books are not yet open.

[redacted] Philipp, Mississippi, a farming community of Greenwood, in Tallahatchie County, on November 25, 1955, stated there has been no noticeable migration of farm Negroes to date, but there possibly would be a number to move away after crop settlement time in December.

On 11-25-55, [redacted] Winona, Mississippi, [redacted] of the captioned Association, was contacted on another matter

CC to O'ney & Pumpkins
W/Lpt 12-5-55 CCW

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5 - Bureau (105-34237) (AM - REGISTERED)	24 NOV 30 1955
2 - Memphis (105-121)	
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ME #105-121

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relating to Citizens Council activity. [redacted] asked if SA EVERETT had seen the article which appeared in several Mississippi newspapers not long ago reporting the announcement of one [redacted] of his intention to start a movement to pay Negroes \$1000 each to leave the state. [redacted] stated [redacted] is a newly elected State legislator from Gulfport, Mississippi, who has no organization, but made the statement as a publicity stunt to enlist support for his plan to reapportion the State Legislature. [redacted] said there was apparently no need for the offer, since he had heard rumors that about three months ago 10,000 Negroes per week were arriving in Chicago from the South, and that the Chicago authorities were attempting to halt the migration. He was not questioned concerning this matter and was given no indication that the information was of interest.

- P -

ME #105-121

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Memphis and New Orleans dated 11-21-55.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Office Memorandum

m • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: November 16
1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI (ACCM) INTERNAL SECURITY - X
BUFILE 105-34227ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/13/01 BY 6/24/01

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4/11/01

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In a memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated 11-9-55 captioned "William J. Simmons, 734 Fairview Street, Jackson, Mississippi, The Citizens Councils of Mississippi," mention was made that [redacted] Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wrote the Director on 9-12-55 stating in substance that William J. Simmons, one of the organizers of the captioned organization, was discharged from the Navy as a security risk because of his association with Nazi groups in Europe. The Director noted "What have we done re letter of Sept. 12, 1955, from [redacted] other than referring it to ONI. It is possible the Citizens Council of Mississippi may be considered by A.G. as subversive. H."

The New Orleans and Memphis Offices have been actively investigating the ACCM since December 1954 inasmuch as the Department has indicated the activities of this organization will be considered for possible designation under Executive Order 10450. Reports submitted by these offices have been regularly forwarded to the Department, as well as the intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces.

In connection with [redacted] letter of 9-12-55 the Bureau in a memorandum dated 9-16-55 referred this information to ONI and requested ONI to furnish any data to substantiate the allegation made by him. Copies of [redacted] letter were also furnished the New Orleans and Memphis Offices.

ONI in a memorandum dated 10-24-55 informed the Bureau that Simmons was discharged on 8-15-42 because of a history of psychopathic state of the schizoid type. ONI files contain no additional information re Simmons.

On 11-1-55 a Photostat of this ONI memorandum was sent to the New Orleans Office, office of origin in the captioned case, in order that this data re Simmons may be included in the next report submitted by that office on the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi. Copies of this report will, of course, be disseminated immediately upon receipt at the Bureau to the Department, as well as the interested intelligence agencies.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For your information.

MJM:bas

(4)

1 - Mr. Boardman

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. [redacted]

DO NOV 30 1955

10/12/55
1955
[redacted]
this investigation
action. It has been
no progress on
your [redacted]

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

V
X

Prepare summary
memo on it.

X.

OTR
AFB

WMB
APPB
NPM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/17/01 BY [redacted] NL/SEP/04

DATE: November 15, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont

11-421

cc Mr. Boardman
cc Mr. Belmont
cc [redacted]SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
Bufile 105-34237

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In a memorandum from [redacted] to Mr. Rosen dated 11/13/55 data re the Attorney General's visit in Chicago on 11/12-13/55 was set forth as telephonically furnished the Bureau by SAC Hostetter. The Attorney General mentioned to SAC Hostetter the alleged murder of Emmett Louis Till, a Negro youth in Mississippi, and stated he would have to give consideration to citing the "Council" i.e. Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. The Director noted "What have we on this outfit? and has it been disseminated to Dept?"

BACKGROUND:

Bufiles reflect the first of the citizens councils in Mississippi was organized in July, 1954, allegedly to maintain school segregation without violence. These citizens councils are for the most part composed of prominent citizens and disclaim any affiliation with or similarity to the Ku Klux Klan. The councils intend to achieve their purpose through economic pressure on members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, individuals seeking Negro votes, Negro voters and integrationists.

MEMBERSHIP:

The annual report issued by the captioned organization dated August, 1955, stated that in less than a year's time 253 citizens councils in Mississippi have been developed with a white male membership of over 60,000.

BUREAU INVESTIGATION:

The Internal Security Division of the Department in a letter dated 12/10/54 suggested investigation of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi with a view toward designating it under Executive Order 10450. According to the letter particular emphasis should be placed on any policies or activities which indicate that the organization has "adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States."

ENCLOSURE

The New Orleans and Memphis Offices have been investigating this organization since December, 1954, and to date reports have been regularly forwarded to the Department as well as the intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces.

MMJ:d1j (4)

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105-34237-150

NOV 30 1955

INT CIV

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

[redacted] of ACCM on 8/27/54 allegedly was among a group who invaded a meeting of the Amite County, Mississippi, NAACP and without authority took pertinent records belonging to the organization. [redacted] at the time, was president of the school board and reportedly no permission had been obtained by NAACP to hold the meeting in the school. On 11/1/54 Department declined prosecution for violation of Civil Rights Statutes.

[redacted] one of the leading figures in ACCM, is a [redacted] of Mississippi Bar and a [redacted]. [redacted] book entitled "Black Monday," which gets its name from the date of Monday, 5/17/54 when US Supreme Court handed down its now famous decision re segregation in public schools. Major portion of the book deals with an analysis of the background of the racial problem with comments on decision of the Supreme Court. Citizens Council leaders have referred to this book as an unofficial text for the Citizens Councils.

✓ William J. Simmons is the administrator of the ACCM. In a letter dated 10/24/55 in response to a Bureau request ONI advised Simmons was discharged from US Navy 8/15/42 because of a history of psychopathic state of the schizoid type. Bureau files contain no derogatory information re the other ten officers.

Alleged Action Taken by ACCM to Implement Their Programs:

In 1/55 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) alleged economic pressure brought against Negroes in Mississippi by representatives of Farmers Home Administration(FHA) in collaboration with ACCM. A review of FHA files and interviews by Bureau Agents reflect loans were refused because some applicants failed to comply with regulations and loan standards, while others actually were granted FHA loans. No evidence obtained that FHA representatives collaborated with Citizens Council members to refuse loans to Negroes.

Article in "Look" magazine 3/22/55 alleged economic pressure exerted on Negroes who had paid poll taxes and registered to vote. Interviews with certain Negroes by Bureau Agents reflected they had been approached on an individual basis by Citizens Council members and requested to remove names from list of registered voters. Some have suffered economically for failure to do so; however, no threats were made against them and no violence occurred.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Department in a memorandum dated 10/25/55 in commenting upon Citizens Councils and States' Rights movements advised "these organizations claim they are opposed to any use of force or violence in preserving

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

segregation. In connection with designation under Executive Order No. 10450, it would be necessary to show that such an organization adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution. While the Executive Order refers only to organizational policy, the acts of individual members thereof might reflect such policy. It is requested, therefore, that you bring to our attention, insofar as may be practical, all acts of force or violence committed by individuals who are members of such organizations."

In accordance with the Department's instructions quoted above re citations under Executive Order 10450, all offices which are conducting inquiries relative to prosegregation organizations were instructed by Bulet 11/1/55 to furnish the Bureau the data requested by the Department on a continuing basis.

The Bureau is presently aware of and is conduoting inquiries into the activities of numerous organizations aside from the ACCM formed throughout the southern states who advocate and perpetuate segregation. Copies of reports concerning these organizations are disseminated locally to intelligence agencies and at the Bureau to the Department, G-2, ONI and OSI.

A review of the file re ACCM indicates considerable adverse publicity has been directed at the Citizens Councils by the NAACP yet the Bureau's investigation of the ACCM to date has not established that the organization or its members have advocated or committed any acts of force or violence in preserving segregation. As a matter of fact, as set forth above, the Bureau has disproved allegations made by the NAACP.

The Bureau will continue the investigation of the ACCM and will submit reports to the Department on a continuing basis, at least until a decision is made by the Attorney General whether or not he will take any action to cite the organization under Executive Order 10450.

ACTION:

The activities of the ACCM will continue to be closely followed.

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rights - jd
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Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

DETAILS: ~~Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi -~~

In the attached memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman,
dated 11/15/55 re the ACCM, the Director instructed that a summary
memorandum concerning this organization be prepared.

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I. ORIGIN

[redacted] Indianola, Mississippi, advised that the first Citizens Council in Mississippi was organized at Indianola on 7/11/54 when numerous people became alarmed over rumors that several local Negro families planned to send their children to white schools when the schools opened in September, 1954.

A mimeographed open letter, a copy of which was mailed to the Memphis Office, dated 10/15/54 and distributed by the ACCM, disclosed that the state-wide association was formed on 10/12/54 at a meeting at Winona, Mississippi, by representatives of Citizens Councils from 21 counties.

II. AIMS AND PURPOSES

On March 28, 1955, [redacted] of the ACCM, furnished the Memphis Office a copy of the constitution of the ACCM which lists the following purposes: "This association is dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquillity in our communities and in our state and to the preservation of our States' Rights."

[redacted] mentioned above, advised on 2/8/55 that [redacted] the constitution adopted by the ACCM. He furnished a printed sheet listing the committees to be formed in various Councils, reflecting the duties of each committee. [redacted] stated these represent all of the aims and objectives covered by the constitution. These are briefly summarized as follows: (1) Political and Elections Committee - Screen all political candidates against those seeking the Negro vote; combat the Negro bloc vote; discourage Negro registration by every legal means. (2) Information and Education Committee - Educate all citizens, black and white, to advantages of segregation and dangers of integration. (3) Membership and Finance Committee - Seek white patriotic voters for membership; mobilize public opinion. (4) Legal Advisory Committee - Anticipate moves by agitators and devise legal means for handling problems that may arise.

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

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[redacted] for Billups Petroleum Company, Greenwood, Mississippi, and a former [redacted], advised on 2/1/55 that he is a member of the Citizens Council of Greenwood, which has for its primary purpose the preservation of segregation in the schools. The main purpose behind the formation of the Councils, [redacted] said, is to raise money and organize support to combat legally the political pressures of the NAACP with regard to segregation.

III. MEMBERSHIP

[redacted] of the Credit Bureau, Jackson, Mississippi, made available to the New Orleans Office the annual report issued by the ACCM, Winona, Mississippi, dated August, 1955.

The report stated that since July, 1954, when the ACCM was formed the organization has now developed 253 Citizens Councils in Mississippi with a white male membership of over 60,000.

In regard to the membership itself, a review of reports submitted by the New Orleans and Memphis Offices covering the Citizens Councils throughout the State of Mississippi reflects that for the most part the Councils are composed of prominent citizens, such as state legislators, doctors, bankers, lawyers, businessmen, teachers, etc.

Former [redacted] mentioned above, has stated that leading citizens in the city of Greenwood, Mississippi, are officers and members of the Citizens Council and are thoroughly loyal Americans who feel that segregation is desirable and necessary in the South. According to [redacted] at least 90 per cent of the membership would immediately withdraw if any form of violence was advocated. [redacted] said there is no connection between the Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan and the Citizens Council is on record as opposing Klan tactics.

[redacted] and member of the Mississippi [redacted] advised on 2/4/55 that the Citizens Councils desired to cooperate with Negroes who feel that separate but equal facilities are best in the South while economic pressure is to be aimed only at agitators. [redacted] said the Citizens Councils will not tolerate any illegal action and that known "hotheads," irresponsible agitators, criminals and the like are not eligible for membership.

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

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IV. OFFICERS

The letterhead of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, Winona, Mississippi, reflects there are 14 directors and officers in the organization.

The [redacted] is [redacted]
[redacted] who is [redacted]

Bureau files reflect that [redacted] corresponded with the Director on November 29, 1953; January 12, 1954; December 29, 1954; and September 15, 1955, concerning the general issue of segregation and the activities of the ACCM. In his letter of September 15, 1955, Patterson offered complete cooperation to the Bureau together with access to the files and meetings of the ACCM. (100-0-29390; 100-0-29476; 105-34237-3,38)

Bureau files also reflect that the name, [redacted] Holly Ridge, Mississippi, appears on a list of addresses to which copies of the February, 1955, issue of "The Political Reporter" were mailed on March 7, 1955. Bureau files reflect that "The Political Reporter," published in Memphis, Tennessee, is an anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, anti-Communist publication. (65-61520-5, page 10)

Bureau files also indicate that one [redacted] possibly identical with [redacted], Holly Ridge, Mississippi, contributed an article to the August, 1954, issue of "The Political Reporter," mentioned above. (65-61520-18)

[redacted] of Gloster, Mississippi, on 8/27/54 allegedly was among a group of men, including the [redacted] who invaded a meeting of the Amite County, Mississippi, Branch of the NAACP and without authority took books and letters belonging to this branch. This meeting was being held in a school and [redacted] at the time, was [redacted]. It was reported that no permission had been obtained by the NAACP to hold this meeting in the school.

A report concerning the incident was furnished to the Bureau and on November 1, 1954, the Department advised the Bureau that under the circumstances "it was not believed that prosecution for violation of the Civil Rights Statutes could be successfully maintained" and no further investigation was desired. (44-8081)

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

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[redacted] one of the leading figures in the ACCM, is a [redacted] of the Mississippi Bar Association and a [redacted] [redacted] a book published by the ACCM entitled "Black Monday," which book gets its name from the date of Monday, May 17, 1954, when the Supreme Court handed down its decision on segregation. Leaders of the Citizens Council have referred to this book as an unofficial text for the organization of Citizens Councils.

The major portion of the book deals with an analysis of the background of the racial problem with comments on the decision of the Supreme Court. (105-33955-10)

Bureau files also reflect that [redacted] Brookhaven, Mississippi, is a member of the Legal Committee of the Federation for Constitutional Government, which is a state-wide conference of representatives from many southern states who formed the organization to create a co-ordinating agency to work with various state organizations in preserving Constitutional Government, which includes States' Rights. (105-36394-1N4)

Bureau files reflect that [redacted] on 10/25/50 wired the Director to obtain the "estimate number of Communist and fellow travelers in USA" for a speech he was to deliver. [redacted] wire was acknowledged 10/26/50 by the Bureau.

William James Simmons of Jackson, Mississippi, is the administrator of the ACCM.

✓ Bureau files reflect Simmons was the subject of an Internal Security - G investigation in 1942 on the allegation that he had ridiculed the allied intelligence services and had praised the German Gestapo. A [redacted] at Charity Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, on May 6, 1942, advised Bureau Agents that Simmons was a psychopathic case and could become a fanatic to further any cause in which he believed.

On September 16, 1955, the Bureau requested ONI to furnish any data concerning Simmons in the possession of that agency. In a memorandum dated 10/24/55 ONI advised that Simmons was discharged from the Navy on 8/14/42 because of a history of psychopathic state of schizoid type. (105-34237-48)

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

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The remaining officers of the ACCM are [redacted]
[redacted] Winona, Mississippi; [redacted]
Greenwood, Mississippi; [redacted] Jackson, Mississippi;
[redacted] Senatobia, Mississippi; [redacted] Inverness,
Mississippi; [redacted] Lexington, Mississippi; [redacted]
Carthage, Mississippi; [redacted] Itta Bena, Mississippi;
[redacted] Brooksville, Mississippi; [redacted] Winona,
Mississippi. Bureau files contain no pertinent derogatory information concerning these individuals. (105-34237-38)

V. ALLEGED ACTION TAKEN BY ACCM TO IMPLEMENT THEIR PROGRAMS

The Department in a memorandum dated 3/3/55 requested the Bureau to include in the investigation of the ACCM allegations that certain Negro citizens in Mississippi transmitted affidavits to the NAACP concerning economic pressure brought against them by officials of the Farmers Home Administration in collaboration with the ACCM.

The director of the FHA in Jackson, Mississippi, advised the New Orleans Office that this matter of alleged discrimination on the part of two of his field agents at Lexington, Mississippi, was brought to his attention upon release of publicity that the ACCM was using Government agencies to carry out its program of economic pressure.

The FHA files reflected that the affidavits submitted to the NAACP by these Negroes alleged the FHA refused farm operating loans because the applicants were Negroes and/or members of the NAACP.

The files of the FHA reflected these loans were refused because the applicants had failed to comply with the regulations and loan standards of the FHA which made it impossible to justify the loans.

Further inquiry by the FHA director at Jackson, Mississippi, revealed that one of the representatives of the FHA accused by the NAACP of exerting this economic pressure was, in fact, a Negro himself and, therefore, not a member of the ACCM. The other representative of FHA, a white man, so accused by the NAACP emphatically denied he had ever been associated with any of the Citizens Councils.

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman

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In regard to the charge made by the NAACP the Memphis Office interviewed a [redacted] of the Belzoni, Mississippi Chapter of the NAACP who was aware of the affidavits sent to the New York office of the NAACP. He stated a group of Negro farmers in Holmes County, Mississippi, allegedly were denied FHA loans on their farms until publicity about the situation appeared in the papers. He stated since then all of these Negroes except four have obtained Government loans while of the remaining four, two lost their farms through foreclosure and two will be foreclosed. He said these four Negroes brought about their own economic troubles because of their own mismanagement.

The Department in a memorandum dated 3/24/55 called attention to an article which appeared in the 3/22/55 issue of "Look" magazine entitled "A Wave of Terror Threatens the South," written by Hodding Carter, editor of the Greenville, Mississippi, "Delta Democrat - Times." The Department desired that Carter be interviewed since Carter's article referred to several incidents which would appear to be pertinent to the Bureau's investigation of the ACCM under the provisions of Executive Order 10450.

Carter's article actually referred to economic pressure against Negroes who had paid their poll taxes and had registered to vote. During interview Carter said two Negroes came to his office and told him the local Citizens Council at Belzoni, Mississippi, had compiled a list of names of Negroes who had registered to vote, which list was distributed to banks and public establishments. This list is referred to before entering into any transaction with Negroes, thus making it virtually impossible for Negroes whose names appear on the list to obtain credit, rent buildings or obtain employment.

^{Were} Interviews conducted with certain Negroes by Agents of the Memphis Office in connection with Carter's allegations in the "Look" magazine article reflected that these Negroes had been approached by white men on an individual basis and were requested to remove their names from the list of registered voters. If they did not comply they were warned that economic pressure would be exerted. All of the Negroes interviewed, however, stated that there have been no threats made against them and no violence has occurred, although some of them have suffered economically for their refusal to remove their names from the registered voters list.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI (ACCM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Bufile 105-34237

DATE: November 18, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/17/20 BY [redacted]

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GandySYNOPSIS:

In a memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman dated 11/15/55 re the captioned organization, the Director instructed that a summary memorandum concerning the organization be prepared.

Background, Aims and Purposes:

The first Citizens Council in Mississippi was organized on 7/11/54 and the state-wide ACCM was formed 10/12/54 by representatives of Citizens Councils from 21 counties. Avowed aims and purposes of ACCM are to preserve States' Rights and segregation in public schools through peaceful and legal means.

Membership:

The annual report of ACCM dated August, 1955, claims a white male membership of over 60,000 in 259 Citizens Councils throughout the state.

[redacted] and member of ACCM, advised on 2/1/55 that membership for the most part consists of prominent citizens and members are thoroughly loyal Americans who feel segregation is desirable and necessary in the South. [redacted] said there is no connection between the Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan and the Citizens Council is on record as opposing Klan tactics.

Officers:

There are 14 directors and officers of ACCM. The [redacted] is [redacted]. Files reflect [redacted] received the 2/55 issue of "The Political Reporter," a prosegregation paper published in Memphis and may have contributed an article to the paper in 8/54. [redacted] has corresponded with the Bureau in 11/53, 1/54, 12/54 and 9/55 re the segregation issue and the activities of the ACCM. In letter in 9/55 [redacted] offered complete cooperation to the Bureau, including access to files and meetings of ACCM.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. BelmontOK OVAL 1333
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(E) CITIZEN
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INTERNAL

Bureau inquiries concerning citizens councils and similar organizations engaged in pro-segregation activities have as their purpose: (1) to ascertain the influence in the organizations of Ku Klux Klan members and other advocates of illegal repressive tactics against minorities, (2) to determine whether their programs and activities bring groups within the purview of Executive Order 10450, and (3) to develop data indicating groups' potential for violence.

Conduct these inquiries strictly in accordance with the policy outlined below:

1. Advise Bureau promptly of formation of organizations; furnish on a continuing basis any additional pertinent data received.

2. Conduct no overt inquiry in absence of specific Bureau instructions.

3. Confine inquiries ordered by Bureau to contacts with established reliable sources who have been advised of our objectives and clearly understand the Bureau is not interested in nor inquiring concerning legitimate activities of responsible citizens groups.

4. The term "established sources" means public records, informants, confidential sources, panel sources, sources of information or citizens who in time-proved dealings have been found discreet, reliable and are in a position to furnish or obtain pertinent information.

5. Convert inquiries to full-scale investigations under 87D, Manual of Instructions, only on specific Bureau instructions.

Subject to the limitations of available coverage, reports, should reflect the founding, principles, aims and purposes, methods employed or advocated, identity of the officers and persons who are controlling figures within the organizations and describe any reported activities of interest engaged in by the organizations or their members.

10/25/55
SAC LETTER NO. 55-66

- 4 -

These instructions supersede all previous instructions concerning these cases and must be adhered to strictly. Promptly instruct all Agents of the Bureau's desires in this matter.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-58-BT509
ON 8/15/63

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100-446-60
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

November 30, 1955

Airtel

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, Memphis

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI,
INTERNAL SECURITY - I. ReBu airtel dated November 21, 1955.

Bufiles fail to reflect receipt of information requested in reBu airtel. This data should be submitted without further delay.

HOOVER

Bufile 105-34237

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/01 BY [Signature] SP/LLM

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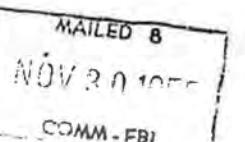
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Holloman _____
Gandy _____

CFW:dlj



773116
WILLIE
6/25

23 DEC 9 1955

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

cc Mr. Boardman
cc Mr. Belmont
cc [redacted]
b6
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Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tempkins

November 29, 1955

Director, FBI

C) ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
FBI File 105-34237

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/11/03 BY [redacted]
9184421

✓ AMERICAN STATES' RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
FBI File 105-27471

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 22, 1955, in which you instructed that further investigation be conducted concerning the captioned organizations and specifically concerning the Citizens Council at Belzoni, Mississippi.

The Birmingham Office of this Bureau is being instructed to conduct further investigation concerning the American States' Rights Association. The results of this investigation will be furnished to you as heretofore.

As you are aware [redacted] of the Belzoni, Mississippi, Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was shot by an unknown individual on November 25, 1955. In connection with that shooting [redacted] Civil Rights Section, Criminal Division of the Department, telephonically contacted a representative of this Bureau on November 26, 1955, and requested the Bureau to conduct a limited inquiry. On November 27, 1955, [redacted] was furnished the results of the inquiry made concerning this shooting at which time he stated he did not desire any further investigation at this time.

COMM —
NOV 30 1955

MAILED 25

Tolson [initials]
Boardman [initials]
Nichols [initials]
Belmont [initials]
Harbo [initials]
Mohr [initials]
Parsons [initials]
Rosen [initials]
Tamm [initials]
Sizoo [initials]
Winterrowd [initials]
Tele. Room [initials]
Holloman [initials]
Gandy [initials]

Any inquiries made in the vicinity of Belzoni, Mississippi, at this time concerning the Citizens Council in that city will necessarily produce information relating to the shooting of [redacted]. Therefore, you are requested to advise whether further investigation of the Citizens Council in Belzoni should be conducted at this time.

cc Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

Reference memo Belmont to Boardman dated November 28, 1955, captioned as above. CFW:dij: Birmingham being instructed by CFW:dij: separate communication.

(9)

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V Wm. S. 3 PM b6, b7C
OAW

105-34237

Liaison Unit

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/10/01 BY [redacted] WMLS

916421 6P/kny

Date: November 30, 1955

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: **ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X**

Reference is made to my memorandum dated November 9, 1955, in which you were advised that an inquiry was being conducted by this Bureau relative to the activities of the captioned organization and that you would be advised in the event this inquiry was converted into an investigation.

For your information an investigation of the captioned organization is now being conducted. The results thereof will be furnished you promptly.

2cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

2cc - Director of Special Investigations BY COURIER SERVICE
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
Building Tempo E
4th and Adams Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

(See Foreword)
BY COURIER SVC.

12 DEC 1

Tolson COMM - FBI

Boardman

Nichols

Belmont

Harbo

Mohr

Parsons

Rosen

Tamm

Sizoo

Winterrowd

Tele. Room

Holloman

Gandy

140152 1 SU 11 72
G-2 + ONI 80425
COMM - FBI
NOV 30 1955
MAILED 24

FX - 121

OPR/100/PD-58 105-34237 JTR/103
140152 1 SU 11 72
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COMM - FBI
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: December 1, 1955

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS (105-00-70A)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/13/01 BY 6547WLS/EP

919421 L51

Rebulet to Atlanta November 3, 1955.

Bureau advice is sought as to whether instructions contained in last paragraph, Page 2 of relet applies to the National Citizens Protective Association, Inc., IS-X, (Bufile 105-16510, 00: St. Louis), which has been in existence since July, 1951. It is noted that copies of all St. Louis reports prepared regarding this organization (dated July 12, 1952, June 11, 1953, May 17, 1954 and May 31, 1955) were disseminated to interested intelligencies on a local level at the time of their submission to the Bureau.

There are no other organizations which are the subjects of pending files in the St. Louis Division which might be construed as coming within the purview of relet.

2 - Bureau (105-34237) (AIR MAIL REGISTERED)
1 - 100-10834 (NCPA)
1 - 105-00-70A

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SAC, St. Louis (105-06-70A)

December 8, 1955

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Director, FBI (105-34237) - 104

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CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Ex-124

Reurlet December 1, 1955.

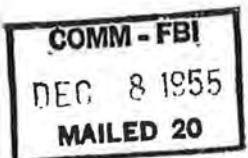
Instructions contained in last paragraph,
page two, of Bureau letter to Atlanta dated
November 3, 1955, do not apply to the National
Citizens Protection Association, Inc.

cc - Bufile 105-16510 (NCPA)

CFW:lfj
(5) *lfj*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/04 BY 68247 MLS/BPL/HB
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UNREGULATED USE IS PROHIBITED
105-16510-120

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Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

December 5, 1955

Director, FBI

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~~ON~~

CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES'
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
FBI FILE 105-34237

Reference is made to my memorandum dated October 28, 1955, in which information was furnished you concerning the racial situation in South Carolina.

There is being furnished you herewith one copy of a memorandum from the Savannah Office of this Bureau dated November 14, 1955, relating to the racial situation in the territory covered by that office which includes the Eastern District of South Carolina and the Southern District of Georgia.

Other offices of this Bureau conducting inquiries and investigations concerning organizations formed for the purpose of maintaining segregation have furnished information relative to incidents which have arisen in connection with racial situations. Information concerning these incidents has been furnished the Department previously in reports concerning possible civil rights and/or extortion violations.

Several offices have furnished information concerning the Southern Regional Council (SRC), information about which is set forth below.

[REDACTED]

Miami, Florida, made available information in March 1945 which revealed the SRC was an outgrowth of the consciousness among progressive Southerners of the need for a south-wide agency for the promotion of constructive social and economic reforms. Another factor contributing to the formation of the SRC was the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond Conferences of 1942-1943, in which Southern leaders, white and Negro, met together to work for a better South. The SRC was chartered by the State of Georgia on January 5, 1944, and held its charter meeting on February 16, 1944.

Tolson _____
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Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 6 MAILED 23
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

The Council represents the forward-looking conscience and efforts of liberal Southerners to give democracy a chance in the South. Although it is biracial in membership and staff, it is not exclusively a "race relations" organization. It believes in the improvement of economic, civic, political and educational conditions for the good of all the people. 105-34237-5

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ON 3/15/77 LED/ria

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Memorandum to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

The SRC is a membership organization and is controlled by its members who make decisions on policy and program. The annual meeting is held in Atlanta, Georgia, on second Wednesday in October, and every member in good standing is entitled to vote either in person or by proxy. The Council is composed of a board of directors elected by the members; an executive committee and five standing committees elected by the board of directors and an executive staff which devotes its time to the promotion of the Council's program.

The Council believes the best methods for promoting social progress are honest discussion and cooperation, rather than agitation. Its functions are: (1) Research and survey to determine the facts and possibilities of constructive social action; (2) educational work through publications, press, radio and personal contacts; (3) cooperation with other agencies having liberal and humanitarian aims; (4) consultative services to private or public agencies; and (5) the formation of constructive plans and proposals for the South that could be.

The Council operates in thirteen Southern states; Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia. Its voting members reside in these states. While the Council has a "regional" approach, it is not a defensive organization. It has declared its willingness to cooperate with like-minded organizations of a state, regional or national scope.

According to a news article appearing in the "Richmond Times-Dispatch" on November 3, 1955, the Virginia Council on Human Relations is the only organization that has been formed in Virginia since the United States Supreme Court's decision on the segregation question in schools which has as its major purpose the advocating of compliance. The Virginia Council on Human Relations according to an article appearing in the "Richmond Times-Dispatch" on May 16, 1955, was formed in February 1955 and is affiliated with the SRC with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. The article further stated that the Virginia Council on Human Relations will be financed in part by the Ford Foundation. Its officials, who are both white and Negro, have been identified chiefly as individuals connected in the fields of education and religion.

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Memorandum to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

On May 16, 1955, the "Richmond Times-Dispatch" carried an article reflecting that Mr. John H. Marion, Jr., pastor of the Bon Air Presbyterian Church, had submitted his resignation to become executive secretary of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Mr. Marion, who is white, was quoted as stating, "The council takes the position that compulsory segregation is out of accord with the spirit of democracy and only when segregation is put behind us will certain minority groups in our American life -- Negroes in particular -- be able to enjoy fully the freedom and opportunity to which they are entitled under the Constitution." In his comments Marion identified members of the Virginia Council on Human Relations as being "men and women of various faiths and races who have set their hands to the important task concerning the crucial problems that our nation and southern states confront today in the field of human relations."

The "Richmond Times-Dispatch" on November 6, 1955, relates that the Virginia Council on Human Relations is a 200-member organization with a program which was described briefly as follows: "Governor Stanley should declare that it is Virginia's intention to comply with the letter and spirit of the Supreme Court decisions, and a biracial commission should be appointed to offer positive, helpful leadership in bringing about an orderly transition to desegregated schools."

On July 26, 1955, a confidential informant of the Richmond Office who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is familiar with some Communist party activities in the State of Virginia, related that he had ascertained that on [redacted] two representatives of the [redacted] Branch of the Communist Party had met with [redacted]. The Communist representatives were reported to have stated to [redacted] that they [redacted]

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[redacted] and they had contacted him inasmuch as he, [redacted]

[redacted] The Communist representatives pointed out to [redacted]

[redacted]
there were in addition many people who, although not in favor of integrated schools, would be willing to comply with the decision rather than have the school system eliminated or rely

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

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on the uncertainty of private schools. It was suggested to [redacted] that it was felt that if this sentiment for integration could be organized there would be a much better chance for upholding the Court's decision and thereby save the public schools. [redacted] was reported as stating that he believed the disorganized activity by those opposed to integration was doomed to failure and that the people would finally accept integrated schools even though they did not want them in lieu of having no schools at all.

[redacted] that the SRC had been organized and was composed of "intellectuals" from both races who were attempting to do the groundwork for speeding up peaceful integration. He further advised that his group was issuing a pamphlet calling for conferences between leaders of both races for discussion on the matter, and it was planned through these pamphlets that small neighborhood discussion groups would be organized and the SRC would send district leaders to these groups to speak to them. [redacted] further related that he had just returned from a meeting at Nashville, Tennessee, where he had met with people of both races, and there was no noticeable difference in their intellectual attainment.

This informant further related that on [redacted] he had ascertained a Communist Party group meeting was held in Richmond, Virginia, on [redacted]. At this meeting a report was made on the results of the contact with [redacted] and those present were well pleased with the results of that meeting. It was suggested that representatives of the Communist Party join [redacted] group and that they should attempt to obtain positions where they could give guidance and control to issues and policies in this organization if it were to play a real part in the fight to force integration.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" in its November 28, 1955, issue on page 2A carried an article concerning the Virginia Council on Human Relations which revealed that the job of that organization is that of trying to win acceptance in Virginia of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. According to the article the Council was organized last February, four months after its opposite number, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, had its inception.

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Memorandum to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

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[redacted] said the Council is not "out to fight" the
Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties or any
other pro-segregation group.

The Birmingham Office of this Bureau has advised the Alabama Council of Human Relations, a new organization affiliated with the SRC has been meeting for several weeks in Birmingham. The purpose of the Alabama Council of Human Relations is to resolve segregation. [redacted], an active member of the Communist Party in Birmingham, is taking a rather active interest in this organization.

The November 7, 1955, issue of the "New York Journal American" carried an article in which information was set out that the Fund for the Republic had within the past year granted the SRC \$240,000. According to the article an investigation of this organization revealed twenty-one of its members had past pro-Communist affiliations. Thirteen of these individuals supported the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which is no longer in existence. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its Report dated March 29, 1944.

No investigation of the SRC has been conducted by this Bureau.

In May 1955 an organization known as the Southern Regional Conference on Integration met at Houston, Texas. This group numbered approximately one hundred individuals and appeared to be approximately one-half Negro and one-half white. A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that eleven of those in attendance were former or present members of the Communist Party. This informant also advised that this meeting was sponsored by the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

The [redacted] of this Conference was [redacted], [redacted] of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of [redacted] and a former member of the Communist Party in [redacted]. The informant stated [redacted] contacted two leading Communist Party officials [redacted]
[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Assistant Attorney General
William P. Tompkins

Reports concerning the Southern Conference Educational Fund have been furnished the Department previously.

Information received concerning organizations active in working for desegregation will be furnished you just as information concerning prosegregation organizations is being furnished you.

Enclosure

YELLOW: By letter 10-28-55 Bureau instructed 16 offices to submit information concerning the racial situation in their respective territories. These letters have been received, reviewed and all the information not previously furnished the Department incorporated in this memorandum.

CFW:bas
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman *P.B. 12/15*FROM : A. H. Belmont *A.H.B.*SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - XAMERICAN STATES' RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

DATE: November 28, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 11/20/55 BY SP12M

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R.W.

By memorandum dated 11/22/55, the Department instructed further investigation be conducted of the Citizens Council at Belzoni, Mississippi, a chapter of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi. This request was made in connection with allegations made by members of the Belzoni Council concerning use of threats, intimidations and economic pressures in connection with their activity.

On [redacted] of the Belzoni Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was shot by an unknown individual. In connection with this shooting [redacted] Civil Rights Section, Criminal Division of the Department, telephonically contacted [redacted] on 11/26/55 of the Investigative Division and requested the Bureau to conduct limited inquiry.

These limited inquiries were made and on 11/27/55 [redacted] was furnished results thereof. At that time [redacted] stated he did not desire any further investigation at this time and requested that the details be submitted in report form so that matter could be thoroughly reviewed by the Department.

OBSERVATIONS:

Letter from Department 11/22/55 instructed further investigation of Belzoni Citizens Council. This letter was prepared prior to the shooting of [redacted]. On 11/27/55 [redacted] stated Department did not desire any further investigation at this time of the shooting. Any investigation made in vicinity of Belzoni, Mississippi, at this time in connection with Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi will necessarily develop information concerning this shooting. In view of [redacted] statement of 11/27/55 that no further investigation is desired it is believed we should clarify this situation with the Department prior to issuing instructions to the Memphis Office.

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S. O. M.

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

RECOMMENDATION:

There is attached a letter to Assistant Attorney General Tompkins, CCs to Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III, pointing out this situation and requesting the Department to advise whether investigation of Belzoni Chapter should be undertaken at this time.

Enclosure 11-50-55

Bufiles 105-34237
105-27471

cc Mr. Boardman *MB*
cc Mr. Belmont
cc

CFW:d1j

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SAC, Memphis

December 6, 1955

Director, FBI (105-34237)

CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES'
RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/11/20 BY SP2 WNL/LS ZD
914421 LCM

Information has been received which indicates the Department is actively considering designating the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi pursuant to Executive Order 10450. As you were advised previously, copies of all reports on presegregation organizations are furnished the Department for consideration in connection with this Executive Order and the possibility exists that a number of these groups may be designated in the future.

Therefore, it is the responsibility of this Bureau to obtain not only data of an intelligence nature but evidence which may be used at future hearings.

The offices conducting inquiries or investigations of groups advocating the maintenance of segregation are instructed to make arrangements to secure on a regular basis all literature being published by each organization as an aid in this matter. You are referred to SAC Letter 54-74. An original and one copy of the literature received should be furnished the Bureau by routing slip marked "Attention: Central Research Section." A copy should be retained in the field office file.

MAILED 28 Arrangements should be made to have speakers and other sources attend meetings of these groups for purpose of obtaining information concerning the aims and objectives thereof and the methods used or advocated to attain these objectives. Any literature distributed at these meetings should be retained by your office for future use. You should not exceed the limitations placed on the field in connection with conducting inquiries relative to these organizations as set out in SAC Letter 55-60 without prior Bureau approval. Two Photostats of pertinent material obtained should be furnished Bureau.

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Jolloman _____

See Note on Yellow Page Two

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UNREFINED COPY FILED IN 105-34237

Letter to SAC, Memphis

Your efforts should be directed toward obtaining information which indicates or reveals the organization has adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution.

While the Executive Order refers only to organizational policy, the acts of individual members of these organizations may reflect such policy. You are referred to Bureau letter to Atlanta dated November 1, 1955, copies of which were furnished all offices receiving this letter, as to how information concerning acts of individuals should be reported.

2cc - Atlanta
Baltimore
Birmingham
Charlotte
Dallas
Houston
Kansas City
Knoxville
Little Rock

2cc - Miami
Mobile
New Orleans
Norfolk
Pittsburgh
Richmond
St. Louis
Savannah
Oklahoma City

cc - Bufile 100-415762 (Subscription File)

Enclosure to memo from Belmont to Boardman dated 12/2/55. CFW:dae

ORIGINAL ON DUPLIMAT

CFW:dae
(43)

Office Mem.

• UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS INTERNAL SECURITY - X

DATE: December 5, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/1/01 BY 10247WLS

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Recently while in Chicago the Attorney General mentioned to SAC Hostetter that he would have to give consideration to citing the "Council," that is, the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi.

At the present time the Bureau is conducting inquiries or investigations concerning approximately sixty organizations formed for purpose of maintaining segregation in public schools. Copies of all reports submitted on these groups are furnished the Department for consideration in connection with Executive Order 10450.

In order for the Bureau to obtain documents of an evidentiary nature, it will be necessary to have the field subscribe to literature being published by these groups and to obtain through panelists, etc., and other sources literature distributed at meetings. This material will be necessary in the event an administrative hearing is later held concerning the designation of these organizations under Executive Order 10450.

RECOMMENDATION:

There is attached the yellow-file copy of a letter to Memphis, carbon copies to other offices, the original of which is on duplomat. This letter instructs field offices to obtain literature of the various prosegregation organizations for use at such time as a hearing might be held. It is recommended that this file copy be approved so that the original may be duplicated.

Enclosure

Bufile 105-34237

cc - Bufile 100-415762 (Subscription file)

cc - Mr. Boardman

Mr. Belmont

Mr. [redacted]

CFW:dae (5)

UNRECORDED COPY IN FILE

IN

REC'D DEC 8 1955

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: December 8, 1955

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (105-1048)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - XRebulet 9/16/55 and Pittsburgh letter to the Bureau,
10/21/55

Appropriate inquiry through established sources in Raleigh, McDowell, Greenbrier, Logan and Mercer Counties, W. Va., has disclosed no evidence of any organization having been formed for the purpose of maintaining segregation.

This office will remain alert for any information relating to this matter.

RIR:lra
(3)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/1/01 BY SP/BS/PLW/BS

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SCL-X

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105-34237-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW ORLEANS

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REPORT MADE AT LITTLE ROCK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/7/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/12, 19, 20, 31; 11/10, 17/55	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted] gm
TITLE ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI;			
CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X			

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

On 10/12/55 [Redacted] Crossett, Ark., 915421 V.W.
was interviewed and requested to furnish copy
of the recording allegedly furnished by
[Redacted] to [Redacted] then stated
recording was property of [Redacted] and it
could not be furnished without consent of
[Redacted] also stated he was not
sure whether recording would be made available
even after he contacts [Redacted] and that
there was a possibility a subpoena would be
necessary before recording could be obtained.
[Redacted] again located at Crossett 11/10/55.
and stated he would not voluntarily make
recording available to agents.

- RUC - (d)

*On 10/12/55, Report made 10/12/55.
Reason for delay - Report is
electronic 10/3/55 in 10/2/55*

DETAILS: AT CROSSETT, ARKANSAS

The following investigation was
conducted by SA [Redacted] and the
reporting Agent:

AGENCY AGG's Tammie O'Neyley
REQ. REC'D 12/11/55
DATE FORM 12/11/55
HOW FORM 00-1450-CW
BY Cuff

*0-1 to Little Rock
0-1 to New Orleans
12/11/55 CW/H*

EX-125

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>John G.</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 105-34237-111		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 4-79 APR 27 1972		
6 - Bureau (105-34237) 2 - New Orleans (105-492) 1 - Memphis (105-121) (Info.) 1 - Little Rock (105-133)		
RECORDED - 30 23 DEC 9 1955 INDEXED-30		

LR 105-133

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On October 12, 1955, [redacted] was interviewed at his office. [redacted] was requested to furnish a copy of the recording allegedly furnished by [redacted] to [redacted] and which was allegedly played at pro-segregation meetings at De Witt, Arkansas, on September 12, 1955, and at Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, on September 17, 1955. [redacted] was advised that the recording would be returned in its original condition and that he was being contacted at the request of Assistant Attorney General WARREN OLNEY III.

[redacted] stated the recording was the property of [redacted] of Mississippi and that it could not be furnished without the consent of [redacted]. In reply to a question as to the source of the recording, [redacted] replied that he obtained it from [redacted]. [redacted] was asked whether he had more than one copy of the recording and stated he did have more than one copy. He was advised that [redacted] had been interviewed by agents of the Bureau, at which time he denied furnishing the recording to [redacted]. [redacted] merely stated again that the recording was [redacted] and that he would have to contact [redacted] before it could be made available.

He also stated he was not sure whether the recording would be made available even after he contacts [redacted] and that there was a possibility a subpoena would be necessary before the recording could be obtained.

[redacted] suggested that he be recontacted in about one week at which time the recording may be made available.

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] and the reporting Agent:

On November 10, 1955, [redacted] was located at Crossett, Arkansas, and interviewed. He stated at that time that he would not voluntarily make the recording available to agents.

- RUC -

LR 105-133

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ADMINISTRATIVE

An information copy of this report is furnished to the Memphis Division in view of the investigation being conducted there in this case.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to locate [redacted]
[redacted] Crossett, Arkansas, by SA's [redacted] and [redacted] on October 19, 1955, and by SA's [redacted] and [redacted] on October 31, 1955.

REFERENCE

Bureau Air-Tel to Little Rock dated 10/10/55.
Little Rock Air-Tel to Bureau dated 10/13/55.
Bureau Air-Tel to Little Rock dated 11/8/55.
Little Rock Air-Tel to Bureau dated 11/10/55.

- A D M I N I S T R A T I V E P A G E -

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

December 8, 1955

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RECORDED Director, FBI

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
FBI PHM 105-36237

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 2, 1955, captioned "Citizens Council of Humphreys County, Mississippi," in which you requested that further investigation be conducted concerning that organization.

Reference is also made to my memorandum dated November 29, 1955, captioned "Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, Internal Security - X; American States' Rights Association, Internal Security - X," in which the Department was requested to advise whether further investigation of the citizens council in Belzoni, Mississippi, should be conducted at this time in view of the recent shooting of [redacted]. No reply has been received from the Department in response to this memorandum.

Belzoni is the county seat of Humphreys County, and, therefore, the Department is requested to advise whether an investigation of the citizens council in Belzoni and in Humphreys County should be conducted at this time.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/13/01 BY SP-247/LS/EP/LS

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Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
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Rosen _____
Tamm _____ CFY:bas (u)
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

12/8/55 (u)
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MAILED 12/8/55

FACTS

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1955

Vol. 10, No. 6

Segregation and Southern Politics Page 59

Published by

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF BNAI BRITH

SEGREGATION AND SOUTHERN POLITICS

THE pro-segregation movement in the South has made great strides in recent months. It has developed into a strong grass roots force led by power-seeking politicians and respectable so-called upper class elements in the Southern communities. As such, it has become an increasingly potent phalanx capable of exerting enormous pressure and assuming position of political dominance in the South.

Many of the political and industrial leaders who are now directing this force were active in the Dixiecrat movement back in 1948. The great ferment which they helped to stir up over the issue of school segregation has given new life to their hopes for a revival of the Dixiecrat movement.

These Dixiecrat leaders were instrumental in the recent formation of a coalition of the South's major pro-segregation groups—a significant event bound to have some bearing on future state and national political developments.

This new confederation, which was announced in New Orleans October 23, joins together the numerous Citizens Councils and the various states-rights groups of Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and Virginia. It is called the Federation for Constitutional Government. Its headquarters have been set up in New Orleans.

The advisory committee includes U. S. Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Dixiecrat candidate for President in the 1948 campaign; U. S. Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi; Congressmen William M. Tuck and Watkins M. Abbit of Virginia; Governor Marvin Griffin of Georgia; and Georgia's former incumbent, Herman Talmadge, who is said to be seeking Walter George's seat in the Senate.

The tieup between the South's pro-segregation forces was foreordained once the professional politician became involved in the issue of segregation and plumbled its political possibilities on a broad sectional front.

The professional politician entered the picture at an early stage, soon after the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional. Such was the depth of the opposition to the Court's edict that no politician had a chance of gaining office unless he took a stand against desegregation. Virtually everybody in the South was against the Court's decree. Even those so-called moderate and liberal elements which favored a gradualist approach to the segregation problem deplored the high tribunal's decision.

Consequently, all politicians became highly vocal on integrated schools. Many of them had conviction that desegregation was wrong, but realized, too, that it was good politics to express that conviction in the most strident terms, and their outcry added fuel to an already inflamed situation.

At the same time, they quickly recognized that this situation could be forged into a strong political tool, that a successful channelling of the unrest stirred up over desegregation could lead to the capture of state political control and a strong voice in the national councils of the Democratic Party. These professional leaders had already envisioned the national party convention coming up in 1956 to select the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President and draft a party platform. The time for making their voice more effectively heard was rapidly approaching.

A marked trend toward unity on a statewide level thus set in among the various Citizens Councils and states-rights groups. The situation in Georgia was indicative to some extent of what developed in other states.

Members of all political factions joined last September in setting up a States Rights Council of Georgia. State officials, legislators, judges, political leaders—about 200 in all—took part in the inaugural meeting held in Atlanta.

The meeting, called by Governor Griffin, was organized by Roy V. Harris, a veteran political figure who was campaign manager for Fred Hand in the 1954 race for Governor. Former Governor Talmadge had a prominent role in the organizational movement.

The meeting was convened for the ostensible purpose of inaugurating a new group to fight desegregation. But its underlying purpose—the attainment of political control—was significantly pointed up by one prominent Georgia politician whose professed lack of interest in the organizing session seemed singularly uncommon. The politician—former State Commissioner of Agriculture, Tom Linder—said to an Atlanta Journal reporter (September 16, 1955):

"I told them I would be interested only if everyone present would take an oath to not to be a candidate for any office during the next four years."

Mr. Linder said he had received no such assurances.

The Federation's Beginnings

Plans for creating the Federation for Constitutional Government finally crystallized last summer. They were set in motion by Senator Eastland, who issued a public plea for a nationwide, grass roots mobilization to fight the Court's decree against segregation in the schools.

"It is essential," Eastland declared, "that a nationwide organization be set up. It will be a people's organization, an organization not controlled by fawning politicians who cater to organized racial pressure groups. A people's organization to fight the C.I.O., to fight the N.A.A.C.P., and to fight all the conscienceless pressure groups who are attempting our destruction. We will mobilize and organize public opinion. We will attempt to pledge candidates in advance . . .

"We are about to embark upon a great crusade, a crusade to restore Americanism, and return the control of our government to the people. In addition, our organization will carry on its banner the slogan of free enterprise and we will fight those organizations who attempt with much success to socialize industry and the great medical profession of this country . . ."

NOT RECORDED

An Executive Committee headed by J. U. Barr, a New Orleans industrialist, laid the groundwork for the establishment of the new confederation, with its declared purpose to "promote constitutional government, preservation of the sovereign rights of the several states and individual liberties, secure the nomination of candidates for office who subscribe to these principles, resist the nomination of leftist candidates for President and Vice President and other offices, oppose the adoption of a socialistic platform, and to prohibit and counteract executive agreements and decisions of the Supreme Court and Federal Courts which have wrongfully abrogated, modified or amended the provisions of the United States Constitution."

The committee's vice-chairman is Robert B. Patterson,* president of the Mississippi Citizens Councils. Other committee members are Walter C. Givham,* State Senator of Alabama and Citizens Council leader; Hugh G. Grant, former Ambassador to Thailand and States Rights Council leader in Georgia; Robert B. Crawford, pro-segregationist leader in Virginia; and Robert A. Stuart, former State Senator of Texas. Tom P. Brady, author of Black Monday, a book whose ideas kindled some of the founders of the Citizens Councils, is a member of the Legal Committee.

Executive Committee chairman Barr said the Federation would eventually be nationwide, but that present plans call for building its strength in the South. He said the first full meeting would be convened some time around December.

Some Typical Spokesmen for Segregation

A brief glimpse into Barr's background reflects the extreme reactionary character of some of the vocal advocates of segregation. In 1944 he organized a campaign "to destroy the political dictatorship of Hillman, Browder and Dubinsky and to save Constitutional Democracy." His statement to a Congress of Freedom** meeting in 1953 charged that both major political parties have been infiltrated by thinly disguised socialists, and that as a result "the American people have lost a major portion of their political choice and liberty." "Both parties," said Barr, "are on the way toward control by the worst enemy of free people everywhere."

Equally revealing is an incident involving another member of the Federation's Executive Committee, Robert A. Stuart. He told a Citizens Council meeting in Tarrant County, Texas, in September, that he had just returned from New York, where "I had to hold my nose while I toured the United Nations building."

"You talk about the Ku Klux Klan," said Stuart. "It's not the Invisible Empire as you've probably heard. The Invisible Empire are the people handpicked by Nelson Rockefeller to control our government. They make the President, they make the Secretary of State and they make the people who run this government of ours, and Eisenhower knows he cannot defy what they tell him to do."

Stuart here expresses an extreme rightist outlook that seems to characterize many pro-segregation elements. One illustra-

* See Facts, June, '55; Sept., '54.

** See Facts, April-May, '55.

tion of this character is the October 7 meeting of a pro-segregation organization in Virginia, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties. The guest speaker, Dr. Charles Tansill of Georgetown University, spoke on the "race problem." Here is an eyewitness account of the session (Washington Post and Times Herald—October 18, 1955):

"Dr. Tansill's talk was not so much an integrated discussion of its announced theme as it was a stringing together of capsule arguments on all the topics dear to a segregationist's heart. 'Now take F.E.P.C. . . .', said Dr. Tansill, and the audience took F.E.P.C. They tittered at the name of 'Eleanor' and laughed aloud at a joke about Harry Truman's brains.

"Dr. Tansill skinned through what Senator Eastland had to say about Communist influences on Gunnar Myrdal's study of the American Negro. Dr. Tansill went somewhat farther than Senator Eastland in estimating the number of 'Negro Communists' involved in aiding the 'Socialist-Communist' Myrdal.

"Then there was a capsule denunciation of United Nations Day, which either had been or was to be celebrated in a Virginia school. Dr. Tansill felt that this would cause jubilation in Moscow.

"Somewhere along the line, the name 'Spingarn' came up. 'Spingarn . . .', intoned Dr. Tansill meaningfully. 'He's not a Negro . . . you know what his race is . . . they have lots of money.'

"He noted that New York's late Mayor La Guardia had lived near Harlem, and said it was a wonder he hadn't been stabbed. He added that it might not have been a bad idea if he had been stabbed.

"Needless to say, the very first part of Dr. Tansill's talk had been a quick review of world history, demonstrating that no Negro had ever made any contribution whatever to any civilization anywhere—unless he had white blood.

"The conclusion of the address was a rhetorical question about whether or not white children should be forced to go to school with 'syphilitic morons.'

(Georgetown University has disassociated itself from Professor Tansill's public pronouncements on segregation. The Very Reverend Edmund B. Bunn, president of the university, said that Tansill's statements are "absolutely contrary to the policy and teaching of Georgetown University" and "must be viewed as those of a private individual speaking outside the field of his own competency." According to Religious News Service, October 21, 1955, Tansill came to Georgetown following his resignation from American University, a Methodist institution in Washington, which "he left in 1936 after his public views in support of Hitler caused a campus controversy.")

Similar in tone was a recent address by Lt. Gen. Pedro Del Valle, an anti-semite and associate of Merwin K. Hart, delivered before another pro-segregation group, the Howard County chapter of the Maryland Petition Committee. He was introduced as a "leader of conservative and right-wing groups."

"Miscegenation is the aim of our enemies," declared Del Valle. He said that an "invisible world organization," which

is a monthly report by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.
Officers: Henry Edward Schultz, chairman; Melvin Steinbrink, honorary chairman; Barney Balaban, A. G. Ballenger, A. K. Cohen, Herbert H. Lehman, Leon Lowenstein, Benjamin Samuels, Melvin H. Schlesinger and Jesse Steinhardt, honorary vice-chairmen; David Coleman, Henry Epstein and David A. Rose, vice-chairmen; Bernard Nath, chairman, and Paul Sampliner, vice-chairman, of Executive Committee; Jacob Alson, treasurer; Benjamin R. Epstein, secretary and national director; David A. Rose, chairman of Civil Rights Committee.
Edited by Arnold Forster, Civil Rights Director. Harold Berman, associate editor.
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FACTS

he described as "a small, international oligarchy," was seeking to destroy homogeneous and racial groups. Its primary concern, he said, was the destruction of the Christian and Moslem religions, and he cited the formation of a Jewish state in Israel as part of the attack on the Arab world. Del Valle closed his speech with an attack on the United Nations.

The note sounded by Del Valle reflects a general line handed out by demagogues of one kind or another to numerous pro-segregation groups. These harangues, covering the whole extreme rightist ideological spectrum, might be described as educating for segregation. This narrow indoctrination has proven helpful in preparing the pro-segregation movement as a vast potential market for such professional anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, anti-Negro pamphleteers as Gerald L. K. Smith, Conde McGinley, Frank Britton, John Hamilton and Gerald Winrod. The Citizens Councils in Mississippi have on more than one occasion helped to distribute their material. At one time Council leaders explained their action by declaring that all the religious groups "have been pushing the anti-segregation issue and it is time for all of us to speak out for separation of the black and white races, regardless of our race or creed."

The religious groups in the South have not agitated for desegregation but have expressed their opposition to the repressive tactics of the Citizens Councils and their policy of economic coercion.

Protestant clergymen have spoken out more openly in recent months as cases multiplied in which the Councils used economic pressure and boycott to silence their opponents.

✓ The South Carolina Methodist conference, meeting recently in Florence, S. C., adopted a resolution condemning the Citizens Councils for their exertion of "economic pressure upon a portion of our citizenry to prevent the exercise and development of their moral conscience and their civil rights according to the dictates of their consciences."

According to the Protestant weekly, The Christian Century (Oct. 26, '55), the use by the Citizens Councils of the weapon of economic retaliation "is forcing men of sensitive conscience, and chief among these the preachers, into the opposing party. For economic retaliation, clearly undemocratic and un-American—it undermines freedom of opinion and of petition—is as clearly un-Christian. For it is a deliberate attempt to take away from a man his livelihood and thus, indirectly, his life, and is about as far from the neighborliness of Christianity as one could get."

"The preachers of the South," the Protestant magazine adds, "have moved slowly to oppose segregation, but they have moved. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.), composed of ministers and laymen, was far stronger in its opposition to segregation this year than it was a year ago. During all the past year the elders had been back in their own communities, feeling the support of segregation harden and crystallize about them; yet their own opposition had deepened. This means that the battlelines are being more closely drawn, and the Citizens Councils, picking up now the weapon of economic retaliation, will force into the open many a preacher who might otherwise have kept quiet."

Last summer one prominent Southern white clergyman, Rev. Thomas A. Fraser of Winston-Salem, N. C., strongly condemned the pro-segregation group, the Patriots of North Carolina, whose membership was drawn from men prominent

in the political and economic life of the state. He described as a "horrifying incident in the history of the state" the organization's purpose "to maintain the purity and culture of the white race and of Anglo-Saxon culture."

"The implications," he said in a sermon August 29, "are far more horrifying than the organization of the Ku Klux Klan or any similar organization because it has among its charter members some of the best educated and cultured leaders of the state." He said:

"I lived for a time in Nazi Germany and saw the ghastly consequences of a doctrine of racial purity, whose seeds were born in the mind of a maniac character. . . .

"As one who has witnessed the cruel persecutions of innocent people because of their racial background, I cannot help but view with horror the incorporation of an organization in our own state which professes as its first principle the same kind of doctrine of racial purity and Anglo-Saxon superiority.

"Organizations of this nature can easily get out of hand and move in directions which the founders never anticipated. Little did the people of Germany in the early days of the Nazi-party realize that a doctrine to maintain racial purity would involve them in the guilt that came in the latter days when concentration camps were breeding centers for hatred and cynicism and the superior race entertained itself by shrinking human heads.

"No citizen or Christian of this great democratic nation can permit the seeds of a doctrine of racial purity to be planted, lest they take root and blossom into the same sin of which we condemned Nazi Germany.

"This doctrine is not the answer to the question of segregation in the public schools. Our problem is a legal one which demands time, wisdom, patience, Christian charity and understanding. If we are loyal and obedient to the laws of our land and keep faith with our fellow men and with God, we will arrive at a workable, democratic and Christian solution. . . ."

Church and civic groups in St. Petersburg, Fla., have also called for moderation on the part of the pro-segregation elements. The St. Petersburg Council on Human Relations, the St. Petersburg Jewish Community Council, the United Churches of Greater St. Petersburg, B'nai B'rith and the Ministerial Association of St. Petersburg joined in a public statement (St. Petersburg Times, Oct. 18, '55) which called for "cool heads and calm feelings" and lawful behavior in respect to the problem of school segregation.

"As law-abiding citizens," said the statement, "we believe in and recognize the supremacy of the Supreme Court of the United States and its authority to construe the constitutionality of all laws. Unless we substitute chaos for law and violence for order, we must affirm and implement the decree of May 17, 1954, outlawing segregation in our schools, whether or not it runs counter to our opinions. Any other view is destructive of good government, and an invitation to insurrection or lawlessness."

What Lies Ahead

A period of severe tension lies ahead in the deep South. Not in decades has the section witnessed such a charged atmosphere. A symptom was the recent brutal slaying in Mississippi of a Negro boy from Chicago, Emmett Louis Till, which shocked the nation and deeply stirred the Negro communities across the country.

Other outrages have not hit front page headlines. But incidents of intimidation and repression on the part of the Citizens Councils have grown more and more numerous. Many Negroes have been frozen out of their means of livelihood and forced to leave their communities for failing to follow Council dictates.

The Councils have brought heavy economic pressure against those Negroes who signed or associated themselves with petitions to put school integration into effect. Signers lost their jobs or their vital source of credit if in business. Many Negroes were driven into making public disavowals, in the form of printed newspaper advertisements, of any connection with the N.A.A.C.P.

Wherever such N.A.A.C.P. petitions were filed the Citizens Councils were quick to react in organizing new units and setting in motion the machinery of economic retaliation. In one brief period recently more than 35 Council units in South Carolina alone sprang up in the wake of these petitions, which began to fall off under the pressure. According to the first annual report of the Citizens Councils of Mississippi there are now 253 Council units in that state, supported by a membership of 60,000. This growth was accomplished in less than a year's time.

A common feature of most of the pro-segregation groups is their self-serving declaration that they seek to avoid violence and using the methods of the Ku Klux Klan. They appear to be particularly defensive and sensitive about any kind of identification with that discredited organization. But in the South's current situation there is no place or any need for the KKK. The pro-segregationists have developed their own methods for overpowering the resistance of their opponents. This has been achieved out in the open without benefit of masks, night riders and bullwhips and with the helping hand of the respected leaders of the communities.

(A Klan unit was given legal status in Atlanta October 25. Judge Claude D. Shaw of Fulton County Superior Court granted it a charter on a petition filed by attorney Samuel Green, Jr., son of the late Dr. Samuel Green, who for many years was the Imperial Wizard of the old outlawed Klan. The new outfit was chartered under the name of "U.S. Klans Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc." It described itself as "an organization for social and charitable purposes.")

It is difficult to foretell where the present course of the pro-segregationists will lead to. The future of civil rights in the deep South is cloaked in uncertainty, particularly as the battlelines for political power are being more closely drawn. The Citizens Councils have used with telling effect their weapons of blacklisting and economic boycott. And this does not exhaust their arsenal of duress. Smearing non-conformers as Communists, or as members of an invisible world organization determined to destroy Anglo-Saxon civilization are other handy tools for use.

Set in sharp contrast to this situation in the deep South is the general picture in the border states of New Mexico, Arizona, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and parts of Tennessee, Texas and Arkansas. In these states there has been a gradual, orderly process of compliance with the Supreme Court mandate against segregation.

It is not very likely that in the foreseeable future the deep South will be inspired to follow the example of its bordering states. The recent amalgamation of the pro-segregation forces has set the deep South on a completely different course.

But recently history has tragically but forcefully demonstrated that an alliance formed on a basis of racism cannot long endure. It is an anachronism which cannot survive the pace of modern trends. Failure to recognize this can only lead to fateful consequences for diehard pro-segregation leaders and the culture and civilization for which they profess such strong admiration and love.

APPENDIX

The following is an alphabetical listing of the 37 known groups which have been organized in the wake of the Supreme Court ruling May 17, 1954, against segregation in the public schools:

1. American Society for the Preservation of State Government and Racial Integrity; The—New Orleans, La.
2. American States Rights Ass'n., Inc.—Birmingham, Ala.
3. Better Dorchester Schools, Inc.—Dorchester, Md.
4. Caucasian League—Miami, Fla.
5. Christian American Segregation Association—Selbyville, Del.
6. Citizens Segregation Committee—Birmingham, Ala.
7. Dade County Property Owners Association—Miami, Fla.
8. Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties—Norfolk, Va.
9. Dover Citizens Committee for White Schools—Dover, Del.
10. Federation for Constitutional Government—New Orleans, La.
11. Florida States Rights, Inc.—Miami, Fla.
12. Grass Roots League—Charleston, S. C.
13. Hoxie Citizens Committee for Segregation—Hoxie, Ark.
14. Independent School System of Missouri, Inc.—St. Louis, Mo.
15. Knights of the White Christians—New Orleans, La.
16. Maryland Petition Committee, Inc.—Jessups, Md.
17. Moonlighters, The—Grange, Tex.
18. National Association for the Advancement and Protection of White People, Inc.—Griffin, Ga.
19. National Association for the Advancement of White People (Bryant Bowles' group)—Washington, D. C.
20. National Association for the Preservation of the Races—Memphis, Tenn.
21. National Association for the Preservation of the White Race—Augusta, Ga.
22. National Protective Individual Rights, Inc.—Alexandria, Va.; Washington, D. C.
23. North Carolina Association for the Preservation of the White Race, Inc.—Durham, N. C.
24. Patriots of North Carolina, Inc.—Greensboro, N. C.
25. Pro Southerners—Memphis, Tenn.
26. Pro Southerners League—Fort Pierce, Fla.
27. Southerners, The—Mobile, Ala.; Pritchard, Ala.
28. Southern Gentlemen's Organization—Baton Rouge, La.
29. States Rights Council of Georgia—Atlanta, Ga.
30. States Rights League of Darlington County—Darlington Co., S. C.
31. States Rights League of Florence County, S. C.
32. States Rights League of Sumter County, S. C.
33. Three-Quarter Century Club—New Orleans, La.
34. Virginia League—Newport News, Va.
35. Voter's Protective League of Ala.; location unknown.
36. We The People—Branch in Memphis, Tenn.
37. White America, Inc.—Pine Bluff, Ark.

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

4-42a

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/04 BY SP/AMNL/S

918421

FROM NEW ORLEANS

11-28-55 NR 281709 12:29 PM

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI; INTERNAL SECURITY-X.
REURAIRTEL 21 INSTANT. [REDACTED] ADVISED HE HAD BEEN TCHULA,
MISSISSIPPI WEEK OF NOVEMBER 20, AND NO INFORMATION CAME TO
ATTENTION INDICATING MASS EXODUS OF NEGROES FROM MISSISSIPPI OR
TOWN OF TCHULA. CLAIMS OVER YEARS NEGROES LEAVING PLANTATION
AREAS AND GOING NORTHERN CITIES SUCH AS CHICAGO AND DETROIT,
BUT MOVEMENT BROUGHT ABOUT BECAUSE OF MECHANICAL FARMING EQUIP-
MENT. [REDACTED] SPECIAL AGENT, ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED NO UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OF NEGROES OVER
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CLAIMS TRAVEL LIGHT, BUT HEAVY TRAVEL
OF NEGROES BETWEEN THE NORTHERN CITIES DURING SUMMER MONTHS FOR
PAST SEVEN OR EIGHT YEARS. CLAIMS PRACTICALLY AS MANY RETURNED
TO STATE AS DEPARTED. NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE
NEW ORLEANS REGARDING ANY MASS EXODUS OF NEGROES FROM STATE OF
MISSISSIPPI.

RECEIVED:

11-28-55

12:45 PM

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Lph to OMBR
cc. 12-5-55
12-5-55
CSW

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2 DEC 8 1955

Mr. Belmont

b2

INT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the Bureau's [REDACTED] systems.

z cc - Wi

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

December 5, 1955

RECORDED

IN URGENT 23 105-34237-111

MASS EXODUS OF NEGROES FROM
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, AS
A RESULT OF THE TILL CASE AND
WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

INTERNAL SECURITY - X

FBI File 105-34237

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/17/10 BY 60347

918421 NLSEP

L71

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 15, 1955, your reference WO:ABC:ARG, 144-40-116 and 144-2-130, in which you requested that this Bureau determine whether or not there has been a mass migration of colored people from the State of Mississippi. Reference is also made to my reply thereto dated November 18, 1955.

A confidential informant of the New Orleans Office of this Bureau, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the informant had been in Tchula, Mississippi, during the week of November 20, 1955, and no information came to the informant's attention indicating a mass exodus of Negroes from Mississippi or from the town of Tchula. This informant claimed that over the years Negroes have been leaving plantation areas and have been going to Northern cities such as Chicago and Detroit but that this movement has been brought about because of mechanical farm equipment.

[redacted] Special Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, advised there has been no unusual movement of Negroes over that railroad. He stated there has been heavy travel of Negroes to the Northern cities during summer months for the past seven or eight years but claimed practically as many returned to the South as departed.

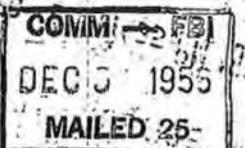
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No additional information was obtained by the New Orleans Office regarding any mass exodus of Negroes from Mississippi.

Tolson _____
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9/6 44
DEC 14 1955



773/K Work
(PA)

Letter to Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

In connection with this matter there is being furnished you herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent George A. Everett dated November 28, 1955, at Memphis, Tennessee, captioned "Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, Internal Security - X."

In the event you desire that additional inquiries be made concerning this matter it is requested that this Bureau be advised.

Enclosure

2cc - Assistant Attorney General (W/Enclosure)
William F. Tompkins

CFW:gft
(6)

Office Men

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34237) (REGISTERED) DATE: December 9, 1955

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (105-206)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS AND
STATES' RIGHTS MOVEMENTS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/03 BY 603UNL
91642) CRIM

ReBulets dated 10-28-55 and 11-16-55.

According to reliable sources, informants, and through the medium of Oklahoma City daily newspapers, there is no indication of racial tension nor is there an indication that any incidents have occurred in this state concerning the problem of segregation.

A newly formed local organization called CITIZENS COUNCIL AGAINST DESEGREGATION has held a public meeting in Oklahoma City, on October 22, 1955, and Detective [redacted] Oklahoma City Police Department, attended this meeting as an observer from the Oklahoma City Police Department. The meeting was held in the Mirror Room of the Municipal Auditorium, at 8:00 P.M. According to Detective [redacted] about 35 persons attended this meeting and a speaker was introduced as Mr. HOWARD BEARD, Fort Worth, Texas, identified as President of Tarrant County, Texas Citizens Council.

Mr. BEARD stated various Citizens Councils were conceived about one year ago at Indianola, Mississippi, whose purpose was to prevent integration of colored people into white schools. He said the purpose of those who promoted integration felt that they could thereby corrupt the people of this country to the extent that they would have no regard for the nation and could be easily defeated. Mr. BEARD advised the foregoing movement had been in progress for 20 years and the purpose of his group was to oppose this movement, defend the constitution, and to oppose any subversive group in America.

According to Detective [redacted] where were no colored people at the meeting and no disturbance occurred. He said the audience was composed of persons who appeared to be from the lower middle class economic group.

INDEXED *PW* 105-34237-116
According to news items and press releases, state and local legislative bodies in the state of Oklahoma are

20 DEC 13 1955

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OC 105-206

abiding by the Supreme Court's ruling concerning segregation, therefore, to date no known group or organization has been formed to dissolve segregation, further no information has been received concerning Negro organizations which have been formed to directly oppose Citizens Councils, who advocate maintaining segregation.

2 - Bureau (105-34237)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-206)

CEB:TK

Office M

m - UNITED

VERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: 12-12-55

RECD: SAC, Memphis (105-121)

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI; [REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY - Xb6
b7cFBI MEMPHIS
919421 EPB

On 11-25-55,

Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, Winona, Mississippi, advised SA GEORGE A. EVERETT that two types of mail are sent to SA EVERETT by the Association. He said one type, which is material distributed to the regular mailing list of the Association, is sent in metered envelopes, without a postmark date. He said the other type is submitted in typewriter-addressed stamped envelopes.

[REDACTED] stated that the second type of mailing is for the FBI only, and relates to material received by the Association which might be of interest to the FBI in the field of subversive activities.

Enclosed herewith are the following letters, mimeographed sheets, etc., received from [REDACTED] by the second type mailing. Photostatic copies of this material are being retained in the Memphis file:

(1) Form letter from Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., dated November 1955, enclosing contribution card and self-addressed envelope. (Mailed to SA EVERETT 11-15-55.)

(2) Four and a portion page letter dated 11-14-55 to [REDACTED] with writer's name torn off, telling of NAACP meetings in Miami, Florida area relative to the EMMETT TILL matter, enclosing a mimeographed program announcement of the Miami Community Forum for November 1, 2 and 9, 1955. (Mailed to SA EVERETT 11-16-55.)

(3) A blue mimeographed sheet headed "IT IS ONLY NOW BEGINNING," purporting to be "A Pulpit Review of John Wexley's 'The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg,'" delivered Sunday, September 25, 1955 at the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles by Reverend

ENCLG. ATTACHED

10 2 - Bureau (105-34237) (Encls. 12) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 1 - New Orleans (105-492) (Info) (REGISTERED MAIL) 105-34237
 1 - Memphis (105-121)

GAE:BN

(4)

EX - 124

INDEXED - 3

INT S

3 OCT 28 1955

ME Letter to Director, 12-12-55

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b7C

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN, attached to the following:

A song, "River of My People," words by PETER SEEGER; mimeographed handbill advertising November 18th forum of the Socialist Workers Party, bearing handwritten notation "California"; order form for the "Peace Calendar 1956" to the War Registers League, New York City.

The source of these pamphlets was not made known by [redacted]
(Mailed to SA EVERETT 11-18-55.)

The envelopes in which the above were forwarded SA EVERETT are also enclosed.

Material sent to SA EVERETT in the metered mail, regular mailing list envelopes is periodically reported to the Bureau.

105-34237-11

November 14, 1955

[redacted]
Association of Citizens' Councils of Miss.
Winona, Mississippi

b6
b7c

Dear [redacted]:

The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention two meetings which were held this past week in the Greater Miami Area and both sponsored by the NAACP. It is not my intention to familiarize you with the problem that this organization presents to the American public at large, but I do want to bring out to you a few of those things which I know this organization would not dare say or print in your state as well as those that border Mississippi and the northern parts of Florida as well as the Carolinas, for the repercussion dealt them would be just what they justly deserve.

The first meeting was held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church and the main speaker at this "Emmett Till Protest Rally" was no other than the paid agitator Ruby Hurley of Birmingham, Alabama, who is the Southeast Regional Director of the NAACP. While the writer is a firm believer in the institution of segregation, I deemed it worthwhile to sit among the Negroes at this church to get a birds eye view of their past and future program. The things I heard and witnessed at this meeting would just about shock any decent person who believes in law and order.

It is most important that I point out to you specifically that I am never emotionally carried away by any topic into a state of fury and hatred. Therefore, I trust that your reading this material will in no way put doubt in your mind that this is being written just for hateful purpose rather than its real intent which is an educational one on the subject involved.

Having some experience in the reporting field of courts, I took my pencil and notebook along to record verbatim what the speakers had to offer.

Their opening preface read by Dr. G. W. Hawkins (Negro) member of the NAACP follows: "The killing of Emmett Till, 14 year old youth, while vacationing in the State of Mississippi will forever be remembered in the annals of this nation as the most dastardly crime ever committed against the move for freedom by the millions of Negroes in the United States. The killing of men in this state and others, merely because they desire the right to participate in government which makes no distinction because of color when levying taxes, is to be considered as a serious obstacle in our government's efforts to stem the propaganda of our Communist enemies which is aimed at the destruction of our Constitution and the democracy which we believe in. We urge you to join the "Fight for Freedom" and to help preserve this democracy by aiding in the move to destroy forever, those enemies of freedom who would continue segregation at any cost. You can best do this by joining and supporting your NAACP."

November 14, 1955

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Following the preface, Ruby Hurley was introduced. The introduction I needn't tell you that it was more along the lines of worship than anything else. They (the speaker introducing her - Atty F. A. Rodriguez, Special Counsel of the NAACP from the Tampa Branch) almost had the poor colored folks believe that she was sent directly from Heaven and was a personal representative of God on earth. From this you can draw your own conclusions on the drawn-out introduction she received.

It is most important that I bring to your attention at this time that the Negro attendance was by far the true representation of the colored population of the City of Miami. Matter of fact, I received the impression that the NAACP was very much disturbed at the small turn out at this so-called protest rally. Instead of a protest as you will see in the following paragraphs, it turned out to be more of a race-hating and baiting rally than anything else.

Not to make the letter too long, I will only quote at random what she (Ruby) said. She first started off with the statement that Emmett's mother had warn the 14 year old youth before his departure from Chicago, to be very careful when entering the State of Mississippi. She instructed him that he must always remember that he is a Negro while in Mississippi. That he must never forget to say "No suh to a white man and yes mam to a white women and that if he had ever forgotten, he was to get down on his knees and beg for forgiveness".

The death of Emmett Till came as no surprise to Ruby since Mississippians as a rule were killing a Negro on the average of one every two weeks since the Supreme Courts ruling.

After the news of the killing had reached her ears at which time she was supposedly to be somewhere's in Alabama, Ruby counselled with members of the NAACP and set out for Money, Mississippi.

She relates the story of how many times she had been through Mississippi and that she was as familiar with its terrain as the palm of her hands. She said "Many times while driving through Mississippi as I pass the creeks, rivers, ponds and puddles of water, I wonder how many of my people lie deep in those places". At this the audience gave a loud sigh of shame to the Citizens of Miss. She contended that if these places were ever dragged by the Federal Government "they would come up with an astounding number of Negro Citizens".

Ruby Hurly by all appearances is well dressed and well educated, but she declared that it was necessary for her and the members who ~~escorted~~ her escorted her, that they dress as share croppers in order not to be molested by the law enforcement agency of that state. "At night we would have to use flashlights as signals in order to give each other the o.k., while traveling from Negro house to house on white plantations in order to secure the full details from Negroes who lived in the community".

During their rendezvous of the various places, they spotted a small Mack truck pulling out from one of the houses that they were to visit. "Somewhere's in our plan we felt that a leak had occurred". This was finally found to be true when they approached the "small wooden cabin where the family was huddled in one corner all gripped in fear".

They were attempting to get witnesses, but very few if any dared take the risk of signing their "own death warrant in appearing before a "WHITE MAN'S COURT".

November 14, 1955

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The episodes that followed were one of a state of war and siege between the NAACP and the State of Mississippi. It was the most ridiculous thing anyone could have heard, but the people present were certainly eating it in good taste.

"The day of the trial finally came and on every street corner, people were commenting on the innocence of Roy Bryant and his brother". "The attorneys were having the most difficult time in procuring people for the "White Jury". Everyone in Money "had contributed financially for the defense of Milam and his half-brother. Milk empty bottles had been put out in every store, church and corner and practically everyone called for jury duty had donated for their defense".

"We were certain even before the trial proceeded that they would be found not guilty". You just "couldn't help yourself get this impression from the vicinity surrounding the courthouse". "The jury's mind was made up even before they were sworn in."

"The sherrif had told the reporters from out-of-state that they would be segregated whether they liked it or not". "When sherrif Stridel came into the courthouse he said to the white folks 'good day people' then turned to the colored folks and said 'good-day niggers' and continued to walk to the front of the room". She gave the description of the court-room one of the kangaroo type.

"Before the proceeding, Roy and his family were having a great pickinic. Everyone was being treated to candy and pop. They were having the grandest time. If a stranger had walked in, he thought he had been witnessing a party instead of a trial".

She commented on the way the judge handled the case, but had no mercy for anyone else. Some of the other comments she heard follow:

1. A whiteman was overheard saying outside of the courthouse "Emmett Till's mother might be able to get a little tear if she tried hard enough".
2. The jury only took "45 minutes to deliberate the verdict" and a juror had said: "We would have been back sooner, if it weren't for the fact that we stopped by for a coke".

She claimed that if Mrs. Bryant was "twenty-one she was twenty-one too" and that if she is what you call pretty (pause) well I have no comments" as much as if to say that Mrs. Bryant was as ugly as the next street lampost on the corner.

"Emmett Till as most of you know had a speech impediment and therefore could not have possibly wolf-whistled at Mrs. Bryant. If he did whistle at all was because of her roving eyes which induced the young boy to whistle at her".

After having given a complete description and story-detailed of what had transpired, she turned into a flame of hate and rekindled the almost dead ashes that remained in the audience. She denounced everyone from the Governor on down to the hate councils of Mississippi. She said: "I am sick and tired of hearing about the Iron curtain and the bamboo curtain in other parts of the world, when we have a white curtain here in our own country - in the State of Mississippi, where Negroes are held in virtual slavery which is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States".

November 14, 1955

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She tore at the Hon. Judge Tom P. Brady and stated "that in Mississippi the best seller was 'Black Monday' which caused the jury to vote as they did". She claimed that the white people as a general rule ~~were~~ poor and ignorant with very little schooling with the exception of the lucky few who were able to migrate North to obtain their education.

The meeting finally came to an end with the Negroes so aroused as to have caused a riot in that church. Their passions were so moved that we (me and two others who attended the meeting) left immediately for fear of our lives being burned at a stake.

Among those in the audience were three white trash who have succumbed to the diabolical aim of the NAACP, whose only purpose is a mulatto world. One being a white women, ~~whose~~ is the Miami Beach secretary of the NAACP in this area. A white gentile who in all probability denounced the white race long time ago and joined in with the colored race.

Their next meeting followed three days later at the Unitarian Church (white) which is a pro-integrationist church and a breeding ground for Communist who mix freely with the Miami members of the NAACP.

At this meeting, the main speaker was Ruth W. Perry (white) Secretary of the Miami Beach Branch of the NAACP. The topics were:

- (a) The murder of the Illinois schoolboy in Mississippi
- (b) The firing upon and wounding of Negro unionist (in Florida)
- (c) The organization of the "hate council's" in southern communities.
- (d) The economic boycott of Negro leaders.

Her story (Ruth) were along the very same lines heard previously by Ruby, although toned down much in a hate-sort-of-way. It was surprising but not too much, that no Negroes attended this meeting, although they usually do on a unsegregated basis. However, this night, only White people showed up - all in all about 24 or 25.

It is definite that the White's who attended this meeting, minus those who went with me, were die-hard integrationist and firm believers in one race. Some of the comments taken at random during the talk were:

1. "The NAACP is the mother organization of the United States, who is trying to get the fanatic element of the South to eat the solid food of democracy".
2. "As far as I am concerned, Mississippi has left the Union. Mississippi is at war with the United States Government at all appearances."
3. "I want to tell you about Mississippi - Mississippi holds the lynching record of the United States. 572 Lynchings are credited to the State of Mississippi."
4. "The Negro has been brainwashed by the American public."
5. "The NAACP is the greatest think that has happened since the election of Abraham Lincoln. The NAACP will lead the way to democracy."

Ruth also took the opportunity of denouncing the entire southland and everything it ever stood for, including all of its institutions - not matter what they be.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/17/07 BY SP&W MWB (444) 917421

G.A. Everett

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

2006 WALNUT STREET
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania
Rittenhouse 6-1480

b6
b7c

[Redacted]
Co-Chairmen

[Redacted]
Executive Secretary

[Redacted]
Treasurers

November, 1955

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

*DATE 9/15/01 BY WO/AMWLS
9184321 PGP/LLW*

Dear Friend:

How many times must a conscientious objector go to prison because of his unwillingness to cooperate with conscription? That is the question we asked the United States Supreme Court in the Vail Palmer case. Unfortunately, we have just received word that the Court will not review the case.

Vail, a Quaker conscientious objector who rejects all conscription, was first sentenced as a nonregistrant. The prison authorities registered him, and Vail was then processed by his local board. The board eventually ordered him to report for induction into the army, even though their files showed he was a full time student in a school of theology, a conscientious objector, and, of course, a convicted felon.

This arbitrary handling was sustained by the lower courts only because Vail did not appeal to Selective Service. Such an appeal would have been totally inconsistent with his position. The conviction was sustained by a 4-3 vote by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. The strong minority opinion encourages us to believe that our years of work against cat and mouse prosecutions are bringing some results.

It costs money to ask questions of the Supreme Court, even when you don't get answers or the answers go against you. In spite of the generous donation of time by the defense attorney, the expenses of the Palmer case were nearly \$2,000. Now we must carry other cases to press for the right answers. All money which CCCO spends on court work must be raised over and above our regular operating budget of \$21,500 which maintains our many services such as counseling, distribution of information, and technical assistance.

The Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors was set up by representatives of peace and civil liberties committees and the peace churches at the time of the passage of the 1948 draft law to meet needs not covered by existing organizations. The work is nation-wide in scope. It benefits all who are interested in preserving and promoting democratic ideals and religious liberty.

We earnestly solicit your financial assistance for this work which must be done. Checks may be made payable to CCCO and mailed in the return envelope enclosed for your convenience. Any share you can take in this work will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

W.W.D.

Please send one copy each to:

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state _____

name _____

street _____

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state _____

AS AN ADDITIONAL SERVICE, we will do your gift mailing for you, if you wish. Gift orders will be filled so that they arrive during the 15 days preceding Christmas, complete with a card indicating the PEACE CALENDAR is from you.

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ORDER NOW! List additional names on back.

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918421

Peace Calendar 1956

for appointments

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[redacted]
Page - 5 -
November 14, 1955

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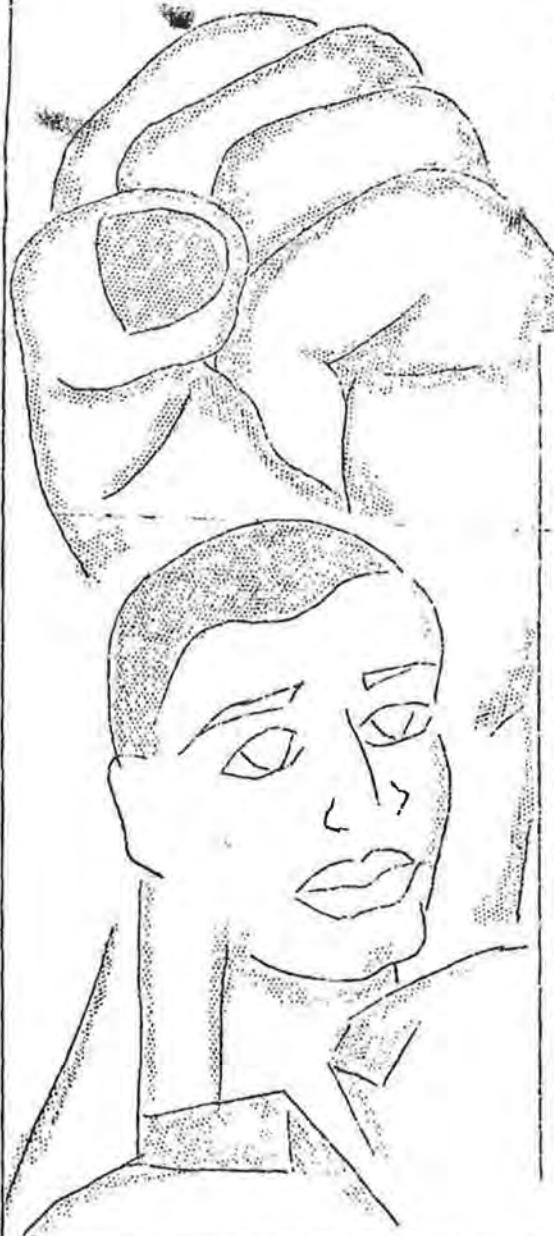
After the talk a free for all was had. Everyone gave their degrading opinion on the subject and it ranged from immediate integration to a one world race and government. They praised everything communistically and denounced Americanism. For us to have gotten up and say the opposit would have invited the undertaker.

I don't know of what value the above will be, but in any manner, I thought I would pass it along to you just the same. Of course, telling this to you is one thing, to have seen and heard it in person is another. I hope you will be able to come down some week to Miami and attend one of these so-called "Community Forums" - correct name "Communist Forums".

Wishing you all the success again in your undertakings, I remain

Yours faithfully,

[redacted]



FRIDAY NIGHT FORUM PRESENTS

THE CHANGING SOUTH

WHY WAS EMMETT TILL
LYNCHED?

CAN TERROR STEM THE
DRIVE OF THE NEGROES
FOR EQUALITY?

WHY NOW? WHY DOES
TERROR BREAK OUT AT
THIS TIME?

WHAT IS LABOR'S ROLE
IN THE NEW SOUTH?

SPEAKER: EVE BAILY

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DATE 10/20/01 BY TeamWPS

Call for more info

FRIDAY NOV. 18 TH.
1702 E. 4TH ST. 8:15 P.M.
DONATION 35¢
QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION
AUSPICES: SOCIALIST
WORKERS PARTY

RIVER OF MY PEOPLE --words by Peter Seeger
--music: Russian melody

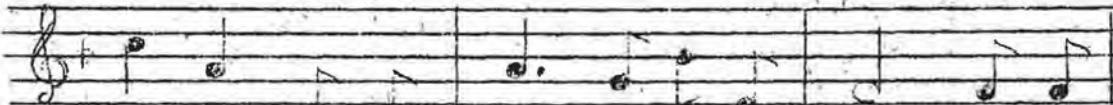
With a moderate, flowing line



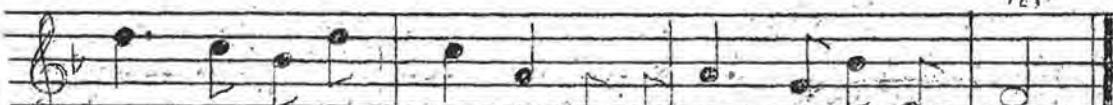
1. There's a Riv - er Of My Peo - ple And its
2. Man -y rocks and reefs and mountains Seek to
3. You will find me in the mainstream Steer-ing
4. For I have mapped this riv - er And I
5. Oh Riv - er Of My Peo - ple To - - -



flow is swift and strong. Flow-ing to some might - y
bar its storm- y way, But re - lent - less-ly this
sure - ly thru the foam, Far be- yond the rag - ing
know its liv - ing force, And the cour - age that this
geth - er we must go, Hast-en on - ward to that



o - cean, Though its course is deep and long, Flow- ing
riv - er, Seeks its broth - ers at the sea, But re-
wat - ers I can see our cer-tain home, Far be-
gives me Will hold me to my course, And the
meet - ing Where my broth - ers wait I know, Hast- en



to some might-y o-cean, Though its course is deep and long.
lent- less-ly this riv-er, Seeks its brothers at the sea.
yond the rag-ing wat-ers, I can see our cer-tain home.
cour - age that this gives me Will hold me to my course.
on - ward to that meeting Where my brothers wait I know.

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914042

the miami community forum presents
wednesday november 2 - 8:15 pm

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wednesday november 9 - 8:15 pm

.....the murder of the illinois schoolboy in mississippi

.....the firing upon and wounding of negro unionists

.....the organization of the "hate councils" in southern communities

.....the economic boycott of negro leaders

T E R R O R : A N A N S W E R T O D E S E G R E G A T I O N

panel:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10/01 BY GBS (NW/S)

The Reverend Edward T. Graham
Mount Zion Baptist Church

91842 (WLM)

Ruth W. Perry
Sec'y, Miami Branch, N.A.A.C.P.
Sec'y, State Conference of Branches, N.A.A.C.P.

Both Forums held at and sponsored by The First Unitarian Church of Miami
50¢ Dixie Highway at S.W. 29th Road 50¢

On Tuesday, Nov. 1, hear Dr. Luella N. Damaugh,
Geography Professor, U.of M., speak on "Hunger
and Peoples." Adult Education Series on Mondays
thereafter.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS
Room 300 — 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa. — RI 6-1480

Date _____, 19_____

Enclosed find \$_____ to help support the CCCO.

Make checks payable to
Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors

Name (please print) _____

Street and number _____

City and zone _____ State _____

Receipts will be sent for contributions by cash or money order. If you
wish a receipt for contribution sent by check, please mark here:

I would ask every person within sound of my voice to do one thing at least in the immediate days ahead - read Mr. Wexley's book, whether you are a slow reader like myself and take three weeks to do it, or whether you are a fast reader and do it in two or three days. Whether you come to the same conclusion as myself (and more importantly the same conclusion as Mr. Wexley, Dr. Harold Urey, Dr. D. N. Pratt, the historian Arnold Toynbee, and thousands of others who have studied the record with painstaking care), you will have done what all liberals owe to their credo of integrity... Possibly you will come out the same door as we have come, possibly you will decide that the third victim, still alive, Morton Sobell, should have a new trial. I am frankly pleading this morning for more than an academic intellectual or moral exercise; I am pleading for continued agitation for the release of a man separated from wife and children by the same hatred and fear which, compounded into hysteria, killed the Rosenbergs. He has served five years but he need not serve thirty. You have every right to differ with Mr. Wexley or myself, but not until you have made a serious effort to advance beyond the passion and the distortion that marked this infamous trial and execution. The least every one of us can do is read the material so brilliantly and eloquently organized for us, the common citizens of this land.

Mr. Wexley's book marshals the evidence most impressively to say that the Rosenberg affair is the latest major case of frame-up in the long and tragic procession of frame-ups throughout history. He is not impartial, nor am I. The late Professor Gaetano Salvemini, for many years at Harvard University, rightly said at one time: "Impartiality is either a delusion of the simpleminded, a banner of the opportunist, or the boast of the dishonest. Nobody is entitled to be unbiased toward truth or falsehood." I sincerely believe Mr. Wexley has brought hitherto hidden and suppressed facts to the light of day for all of us to use in making our own judgment. Let us remember Jonathan Swift's moving words centuries ago: "Falsehood flies and truth comes limping after it." As one still seared by the memory of colossal error in the Dreyfus case, the Mooney case, the Sacco and Venzetti case, the Scottsboro case, to say nothing of study of earlier crimes at Salem in the 17th century and Haymarket Square, Chicago, in the 19th, I want to see Americans become far more sensitive to the evil of the frame-up as an ugly but indubitable reality in our public life. It can be abated, and to a large degree ended, if we learn some of the dynamics of public education. These dynamics include a knowledge of moral corruption in high places, the use of sick and admittedly dishonest informers, the impatient trial of the accused in the midst of inflammatory headlines, and finally the consolidation of high authority in the White House, the Department of Justice and the Supreme Court to end further review of the case and complete the execution of the victims. It is not too much to believe we can have legal redress in time to be effective against such frustrations of justice in a real democracy. None of us are secure from the long arm of the frame-up until such dynamics become a part of our common life.

We can decrease and in due time, I believe, end the reign of credulity throughout society at large, at least in its more lethal operations in gas chamber and electric chair. I would remind you, even in this brief statement today, of Professor Borchard's book Convicting the Innocent published twenty years ago by the Yale University Press, a sobering study of 65 innocent persons charged and convicted in this country. We all suffer by this sickness of closing the doors on our more infamous cases of injustice. I not only want hundreds of letters to flow tomorrow and in the days ahead to U.S. Director of Prisons, James V. Bennett, Washington 25, D.C., asking for the transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz, I also want all of us to study this case with infinite care, through the pages of Mr. Wexley's book and other sources you may choose to read, so that you may understand better the words of Supreme Court Justice Hugh Black, words spoken the day after the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg: "It is not amiss to point out that this court has never reviewed the record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below. Without the affirmance of the fairness of the trial by the highest court in the land there may always be questions as to whether these executions were legally and rightfully carried out".

President of France, Vincent Auriol, Harold Urey, Nobel Prize winner, Justice James Wolfe of the Utah Supreme Court, and millions of plain folk in many lands asked questions - again and again. Americans in a tidal wave of deep concern asked questions. But it was not enough...any more than it was enough to save two Italian anarchists in Boston a generation ago. But this is a case that is not closed. A young father on a prison island in San Francisco Bay can be freed, if those of us persuaded of his innocence show sufficient concern in the immediate days ahead. I do not know whether the Greenglasses or Harry Gold or Max Elitcher will ever confess their ignoble role in this case. Whether I live to read of such admissions is unimportant. But it is important that you and I banish the frame-up as a primitive device of torture in our land. We can find and punish the guilty without terrorizing the innocent or silencing the millions who fear reprisals if they speak their heart's compulsion. It is for our country's health I care the most, and that is something of your making and mine. Justices Douglas and Black can help us, Mr. Wexley, who is with us here this morning, can help us, but in the long run the transaction takes place privately in our own hearts... and publicly in our deeds. History will hold us accountable.

Stephen H. Fritchman

NOTE:

There are two steps to be taken in behalf of Morton Sobell, who is now imprisoned at Alcatraz, where he can never be visited by his children, very rarely by his wife, very rarely by the attorneys who are working to prove his innocence.. The first step is to join the international demand on Director of Prisons, James V. Bennett, (Washington 25, D.C.) that Sobell be transferred to another Federal prison. This demand is an urgent one, and Morton Sobell's health, sanity, and even life depend on its success. The second step is to contribute effort and money to the movement to secure his vindication.

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MAY 10 1954
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Office Me lum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: 12-16-55

FROM ~~A~~ SAC, Little Rock (105-133)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF
MISSISSIPPI; [REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/16/01 BY 603-C7NLS

956421 EP/LH

Re Memphis letter dated 12-13-55 reflecting interview
with [REDACTED] Association of
Citizens Councils of Mississippi.

[REDACTED] Arkansas, has not furnished
to agents of this office a copy of the recording referred to by
[REDACTED] in relet. [REDACTED] further has not furnished agents
any information regarding contents of this recording, and no
contact has been had with [REDACTED] other than that previously
reported to the Bureau.

Any information in the possession of the Memphis Division
which would reflect that [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] Arkansas,
reported to [REDACTED] that he had furnished such record-
ing should be made available to this office as such would be a
complete misrepresentation of the facts and would further reflect
the lack of sincerity and honesty on the part of [REDACTED] who
is apparently utilizing the segregation movement as political
expedience to support his [REDACTED]

- ② - Bureau (105-34237) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - Memphis (105-121) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Little Rock (105-133) (105-134)

AMB/rp
(5)

105-34237-1

RECORDED - 79

20 DEC 19 1955

EX-124

WMA
12-19-55
fj

12-19-55

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

cc - [redacted]

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b7C

December 16, 1955.

Director, FBI

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
FBI File 105-34237

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/14/04 BY 6-647NL5

918421 601LH

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 22, 1955, captioned "The Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, The American States Rights Association, and the Citizens Council of Humphreys County, Mississippi - Belzoni Chapter" and my reply thereto dated November 29, 1955; your memorandum dated December 2, 1955, captioned "Citizens Council of Humphreys County, Mississippi"; and my reply thereto dated December 8, 1955; your memorandum dated December 9, 1955, captioned "Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi"; your memorandum dated December 9, 1955, captioned "Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, American States' Rights Association" and your memorandum dated December 12, 1955, captioned "Citizens Councils and States Rights Movements." All of your memoranda concerned the investigation of the citizens councils of Mississippi.

The Memphis and New Orleans Offices of this Bureau are being instructed to intensify the investigation being conducted concerning the citizens councils in Mississippi. The Birmingham Office of this Bureau has been instructed to intensify its investigation of the American States' Rights Association. The results of these investigations will be furnished you as heretofore.

cc - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

2cc - SAC, Memphis (W/Enclosures - 2) See Note to Sacs Page Two

2cc - SAC, New Orleans (W/Enclosures - 2) See Note to Sacs Page Two

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Birmingham instructed previously to intensify inquiries of American States' Rights Association.

(9)

RECORDED - 71

11/16/55
B6G 500-1000
a/t

Letter to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

NOTE TO SACs, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS:

By memorandum dated November 22, 1955, the Department advised that a review of reports submitted concerning the shooting of Reverend George Wesley Lee, also known as Willie George Lee, as well as reports on the captioned organization, reflects allegations against members of the Citizens Council of Belzoni, Mississippi, concerning the use of threats, intimidation and economic pressure in connection with their activities. It was also noted that two suspects in the murder of Reverend George Lee are reported as members of the Citizens Council at Belzoni. In view of these facts, the Department requested that a further investigation be conducted of the Citizens Council at Belzoni to determine if its activities come within the purview of Executive Order 10450. The Department instructed that the investigation should determine particularly if any threats, intimidations, economic pressures and violence used by individuals can be traced to the citizens council as a group advocating or approving such activities to deny others their rights under the Constitution.

In its memorandum of December 2, 1955, the Department pointed out instances of the use of economic pressure as alleged by informants and requested that further investigation be conducted. A copy of this memorandum, which is self-explanatory, is being furnished the Memphis and New Orleans Offices. Humphreys County is within the territory covered by the Memphis Office. Therefore, Memphis is instructed to comply with the request of the Department contained in this memorandum.

By memorandum dated December 9, 1955, the Department furnished the Bureau a Photostat of an article captioned "The Victims" which recently appeared in the "New York Post." The article contains allegations of economic pressure being asserted against Negroes in Yazoo County, Mississippi. The Department requested that interviews be conducted with the persons named in the article as having been subjected to economic pressure and advised it should be determined if possible whether the alleged economic pressure is being asserted by individuals or as a result of group action or approval. Memphis and New Orleans are being furnished one Photostat each of this article. Inasmuch as Yazoo County is in the territory covered by New Orleans, that office is instructed to conduct the interviews requested.

*Letter to Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins*

Instructions issued by the Bureau in SAC Letters 55-40 and 55-66 concern inquiries being conducted relative to pro-segregation organizations; however, your investigation of the captioned organization is not an inquiry but a full investigation aimed at obtaining information indicating this organization has adopted or shows a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution. Although the restrictions placed on the field in the above-mentioned SAC Letters do not apply in your investigation of this organization, you are instructed to handle this matter most discreetly in order criticism of the Bureau will be avoided.

The results of your investigation should be submitted in report form to reach the Bureau no later than January 9.

Persons interviewed should be advised that they are being contacted at the request of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice. This statement should not be included in your report.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-34237)

~~cc:~~ : SAC, Memphis (105-121)

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF
MISSISSIPPI; [REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

DATE: 12-13-55

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/14/01 BY GOR/MLW
9134421 EPL/LS

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Re Little Rock Air Tel 11-10-55 and prior correspondence.

On 11-25-55, [REDACTED] Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, Winona, Mississippi, when contacted on another matter relating to Citizens Council activity, reminded SA GEORGE A. EVERETT of the Agent's previous contact for a recording of an alleged speech by an NAACP representative. [REDACTED] stated that he now has a copy of the recording and would be glad to furnish it to the Bureau, if it is still desired. His offer was not accepted.

[REDACTED] stated that Agents of the Little Rock Division had talked [REDACTED] Arkansas, into giving them the record, and that it apparently had gone right into the hands of the NAACP, since [REDACTED] in New York had made an almost immediate denial of the authenticity of the record. He stated [REDACTED] could not have made a detailed denial without having had access to the record.

[REDACTED] stated that when he had first been contacted for the record he suspected that it might get into the hands of the NAACP, and that was the reason he did not cooperate. He said he does not believe the Bureau let the NAACP have access to the record, but feels sure the Department of Justice, "which has several Negro attorneys in the Civil Rights Section," either let the NAACP have the record or played it for them. [REDACTED] then stated that his name was signed to the letter quoted on the Arkansas circular, and he admitted writing the letter to [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] also said he would like very much to be completely cooperative with the FBI, which organization he admires more than any other, but it is his duty to the citizens of Mississippi and the entire South to look after their interests first. He stated he would be glad to furnish to the FBI any information which would not be used against the Citizens Council and himself.

RECORDED - 64

INDEXED - 64

- 2 - Bureau (105-34237) (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Little Rock (Info) (Registered Mail)
- 1 - Memphis (105-121)

26

GAE:BN
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ME Letter to Director, 12-13-55

It is pointed out that [redacted] was not questioned about this matter, but the above was a voluntary statement by him.

SA EVERETT advised [redacted] that he can rest assured the FBI did not deliver the record or disclose the contents thereof to the NAACP or any unauthorized person, and that the Agent did not know [redacted] had let Agents have the record.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 2

Page 184 ~ Duplicate

Page 185 ~ Duplicate

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 28 1961

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Johnson
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-28-61 11-30 PM JFA

TO DIRECTOR 13 105-34237

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 105-19253

O CITIZENS COUNCILS, INTERNAL SECURITY ~~BASH~~ X. ON MARCH

TWENTY EIGHT, SIXTY ONE, [REDACTED] UNITED

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STATES UN MISSION /PROTECT IDENTITY/, ADVISED THAT THE LIBERIAN
MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS HAD RECEIVED IN THE MAIL, A PAMPHLET
IN THE FORM OF AN INK BLOTTER, APPROXIMATELY FOUR BY EIGHT INCHES.

ON MARCH TWENTY SEVEN AND TWENTY EIGHT, INSTANT, THE BLOTTER,
RECEIVED ON MARCH TWENTY SEVEN HAD A PICTURE OF ABE LINCOLN AND
A QUOTATION, WHICH IS BEING SET OUT BELOW.. FAMOUS QUOTATIONS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN "I WILL SAY, THEN, THAT I AM NOT, NOR EVER HAVE
BEEN, IN FAVOR OF BRINGING ABOUT IN ANY WAY THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL
EQUALITY OF THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES., THAT I AM NOT, NOR EVER
HAVE BEEN, IN FAVOR OF MAKING VOTERS OR JURORS OF NEGROES, NOR OF
QUALIFYING THEM TO HOLD OFFICE, NOR TO INTERMARRY WITH WHITE PEOPLE,
AND IN WILL SAY IN ADDITION TO THIS THAT THERE IS A PHYSICAL DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES WHICH I BELIEVE WILL FOREVER

END PAGE ONE

sent to NY

SAC: bcc

4/3/61

APR 5 1961

424

4/3/61

672

PAGE TWO

FORBID THE TWO RACES LIVING TOGETHER ON TERMS OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EQUALITY, AND INASMUCH AS THEY CANNOT SO LIVE, WHILE THEY DO REMAIN TOGETHER THERE MUST BE A POSITION OF SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR, AND I, AS MUCH AS ANY OTHER MAN, AM IN FAVOR OF HAVING THE SUPERIOR POSITION ASSIGNED TO THE WHITE RACE."--PAGES ONE FORTY FIVE DASH ONE FORTY SIX, VOL. THREE, COLLECTED WORKS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. ROY P. BASLER, RUTGERS UNIV. PRESS. NINETEEN HUNDRED FIFTY THREE. CITIZENS COUNCILS STATES RIGHTS DASH RACIAL INTEGRITY SUPPORT THE EDUCATIONAL FUND OF THE CITIZENS COUNCILS, INC. GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI. THE ONE RECEIVED TODAY CONTAINED A QUOTATION OF THEODORE G. BILBO, DECEASED UNITED STATES SENATOR. THIS QUOTATION IS BEING SET OUT BELOW. FAMOUS QUOTATIONS THEODORE G. BILBO "IF OUR BUILDINGS, OUR HIGHWAYS, OUR RAILROADS SHOULD BE WRECKED, WE COULD REBUILD THEM. IF OUR CITIES SHOULD BE DESTROYED, OUT OF THE VERY RUINS WE COULD ERECT NEWER AND GREATER ONES. EVEN IF OUR ARMED MIGHT SHOULD BE CRUSHED, WE COULD REAR SONS WHO WOULD REDEEM OUR POWER. BUT IF THE BLOOD OF OUR WHITE RACE SHOULD BECOME CORRUPTED AND MINGLED WITH THE BLOOD OF AFRICA, THEN THE PRESENT GREATNESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WOULD BE DESTROYED AND ALL HOPE FOR THE FUTURE WOULD BE FOREVER GONE. THE MAINTENANCE OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION WOULD BE AS IMPOSSIBLE FOR A NEGROID AMERICA
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

AS WOULD BE REDEMPTION AND RESTORATION OF THE WHITE MANS BLOOD WHICH HAD BEEN MIXED WITH THAT OF THE NEGRO.*. THE ENVELOP WHICH CONTAINED BLOTTER NUMBER TWO, WAS HAND WRITTEN AND ADDRESSED TO THE PERMANENT MISSION OF LIBERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS, FIVE TWENTY SEVEN MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK TWENTY TWO, NEW YORK. IN THE LOWER LEFT HAND CORNER WAS WRITTEN, MR. BARNES SUITE FOUR NINETEEN. BARNES IS LIBERIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS WITH OFFICES AT FIVE TWENTY SEVEN MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK. ENVELOP WAS MAILED FROM LEFFERTS STATION, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, THREE PM MARCH TWENTY SEVENTH. [REDACTED] ADVISED LETTERS IN ENVELOPE LOANED TO THE UNITED STATES MISSION FOR PERIOD OF ONLY TWO HOURS. PHOTOGRAPHS WERE NOT AVAILABLE. [REDACTED] ADVISED UNITED STATES MISSION IS AWARE OF ONLY LIBERIA MISSION, RECEIVING THESE BLOTTERS. OPINION OF THE NYO IS THAT BLOTTERS ARE IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED AT UNITED NATIONS IN NOVEMBER, NINETEEN HUNDRED SIXTY, PRESENTLY UNDER INVESTIGATION UNDER THE CAPTION, UNSUB, WHITE AMERICA REJECTS BASTARDIZED UNITED NATIONS IS DASH X. BUREAU PERMISSION IS REQUESTED TO PERSONALLY CONTACT LIBERIAN AMBASSADOR,* END PAGE THREE

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* New York Office request for permission to contact the Liberian Ambassador will be taken up with State Department.

PAGE FOUR

FOR THE ORIGINAL BLOTTERS FOR FORWARDING TO BUREAU LABORATORY FOR
EXAMINATION. BUREAU IS FURTHER REQUESTED TO CHECK THEIR FILES AND
DETERMINE IF CITIZENS COUNCILS, INC, OF GREENWOOD MISSISSIPPI,
HAS IN THE PAST, ISSUED SIMILAR MATERIAL.

END

NY R 13 WA E LR

A handwritten signature consisting of stylized initials, possibly 'J.W.' or 'J.D.', written in black ink.

4/3/61

AIRTEL

REC-105

105-34237-434

To: SAC, New York
From: Director, FBI

CITIZENS COUNCILS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reurtel 3/28/61.

A review of Bureau files disclosed the following information:

In August, 1960, [redacted] Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, Greenwood, Mississippi, furnished the Bureau a copy of a pamphlet entitled "A Preliminary Report on the atrocities committed by the Congolese Army against the White Population of the Republic of the Congo before the intervention of the Belgian Forces." This pamphlet was issued by the Belgian Government Information Center, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York, in August, 1960. (105-34237-429)

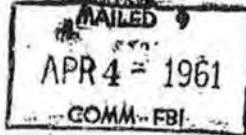
b6
b7C

[redacted] Oregon, on September 22, 1960, advised the Bureau that a number of members of Congress had received the above-mentioned pamphlet and they were mailed from [redacted] Greenwood, Mississippi. It is noted that this is the address of [redacted] of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, Greenwood, Mississippi. (105-34237-433)

Bureau files contain no further information concerning the issuance of any similar material by the Citizens Councils, Incorporated, of Greenwood, Mississippi.

Tolson _____
Persons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Eaves _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FHF:ble
(4) etc.
NO



66 APR 11 1961

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JET ff

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : [redacted]

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

DATE: 3/31/61

Tolson	_____
Parsons	_____
Mohr	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

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The Liberian Mission to the United Nations received in the mail a pamphlet in the form of an ink blotter containing a picture of Abraham Lincoln and quotations of Lincoln and Theodore G. Bilbo, deceased, U. S. Senator, which were anti-Negro in nature. This information was furnished to the New York Office by [redacted] U. S. United Nations Mission, who advised that the above-mentioned blotters had been loaned to the U. S. Mission for a period of two hours and photographs were not available.

The New York Office is of the opinion that the blotters are in no way connected with the pamphlets distributed at the United Nations in November, 1960, and presently under investigation under the caption "Unknown Subjects; White America Rejects a Bastardized United Nations; Internal Security - X." The New York Office requested authority to contact the Liberian Ambassador to the United Nations in New York City to obtain the original blotters in order for the blotters to be forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory for examination.

[redacted] Liaison Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, contacted [redacted] State Department, who advised it would be satisfactory for the New York Office to contact the Liberian Ambassador for the above-mentioned reason. ASAC Joseph Schmidt of the New York Office was telephonically contacted by SA [redacted] on 3/30/61, and instructed to proceed with his contact of the Liberian Ambassador and afford appropriate handling to the blotters.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
FHF:ble
(5)

REC-105

105-34287-495

12 APR 4 1961

66 APR 11 1961

1961

	7621	7601
	7621	7601
	6228 IB	7601
	7140	7147
	7133	7601
	7330	7603A
	7616	7601
	7610	7334
	7607	7615
	7334	7338
	7605	7617
	7615	7609
	7605	7338
	7617	7607
	7615	7336
	7613	7331
	7334	5531
	7609	Reading Room 5533
	7613	Lab Files 7141
	7610	L.F.P.S.
	7334	Records Branch
	7607	Technical Sec. 3201 IB
	7336	Assembly Sec. 2237 IB
	7616	Outgoing Mail 7603
	7330	2210 IB
		(Assembly Locate)
		Correspondence 6208 IB
		Unit
		7231

Mr. _____

Room _____

UnitPlease See Me _____
Please Call Me _____
Please Handle _____
Please Initial _____

Document Section

Thank You

/pB

FAMOUS QUOTATIONS



THEODORE G. BILBO

"If our buildings, our highways, our railroads should be wrecked, we could rebuild them. If our cities should be destroyed, out of the very ruins we could erect newer and greater ones. Even if our armed might should be crushed, we could rear sons who would redeem our power. But if the blood of our white race should become corrupted and mingled with the blood of Africa, then the present greatness of the United States of America would be destroyed and all hope for the future would be forever gone. The maintenance of American civilization would be as impossible for a negroid America as would be redemption and restoration of the white man's blood which had been mixed with that of the negro."

OL 105-34237 HX



SUPPORT THE
EDUCATIONAL FUND OF THE
CITIZENS' COUNCILS, Inc.
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

FAMOUS QUOTATIONS



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people, and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality, and inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be a position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."—
Pages 145-146, Vol. 3, *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*. Roy P. Basler, Rutgers Univ. Press. 1953.

01 105-34237 HX



SUPPORT THE
EDUCATIONAL FUND OF THE
CITIZENS' COUNCILS, Inc.
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI

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b7c

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

[redacted] Richmond, Ky.

April 3, 1961

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER,

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
WASHINGTON.

Dear Sir:

*Association of Citizens' Councils
of Mississippi*

DY

Every case should present BOTH SIDES, in a fair trial.

HAVE YOU READ ALL OF THE BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS LISTED ON PAGE TWO OF THE ENCLOSED PAPER? If not, I feel that it is your duty to do so or to appoint someone to do so and report to you.

Your recent public statement was confusing to the public, not intentionally; they may have thought that you cast a reflection on THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS, though they were not mentioned. There is a lot of misinformation going around the nation, some of it ignorance, some deliberately spread.

Thanking you heartily for your attention, and with all good wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely [redacted]

EX-114 REC- 61

105-34237-436

17 APR 11 1961

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
APR 10 1961
2 min 12 sec

TRUE COPY

A prominent blood specialist of Columbia University states that it is dangerous to transfuse Negro blood into White people and it is several times that dangerous to transfuse White blood into Negroes. Blood should be labeled according to race. It is snobbish not to



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b7C



THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights

Vol. 6 No. 6

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA—MARCH, 1961

Jackson, Mississippi

Councils Reaffirm No-Mixing Vows!

Prison Race Riots---

'Sit-In' Solution Simple

A series of "sit-in" demonstrations by Negro convicts led to four days of race rioting at California's Folsom Prison early this month.

But the solution to the problem proved just as simple inside the walls of the maximum-security prison as it is in the outside world. Racial segregation was restored, and the convicts promptly quieted down. Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, take note!

The riots were triggered March 2, when a group of Negro convicts staged a "sit-in" in a section of a prison mess hall which white inmates considered theirs by tradition.

Some whites got up and left, while others chose more violent means to express their displeasure at the black invasion. A swarm of guards finally descended to quell the disturbance.

Next day, it was more of the same. About 100 Negro convicts swarmed into a white dining room. Somebody threw a tray of food, a guard fired a warning shot, and 100 white

"Oh, What A Tangled
Web We Weave..."



CCA Leaders From 11 States Meet To Plan For Victory

"Eternal resistance to racial integration" has been pledged by delegates to the sixth annual meeting of the Citizens' Councils of America.

Some 125 delegates from 11 Southern states and California met in New Orleans Feb. 24 and 25 for the yearly session of the nationwide coordinating body of the segregation movement.

Roy V. Harris of Augusta, Ga., was re-elected president of the Citizens' Councils of America. Harris, an attorney, is also president of the States' Rights Council of Georgia, and has won nationwide recognition for his efforts to preserve segregation.

Robert B. Patterson of Greenwood, Miss., executive secretary of the Mississippi Citizens' Councils, was re-elected secretary of the nationwide group.

Delegates exchanged information concerning recent developments in their states, and discussed future strategy. Reports on current situations in New Orleans and in Georgia spotlighted the two-day closed meeting.

Two resolutions were adopted unanimously. One pledges "eternal resistance to racial integration," while the other praises the stand taken by Louisiana's legislature and state officials during the New Orleans school crisis.

FINALLY, we recognize that millions of white Americans who believe as we do are today prevented from speaking out because of intimidation and police-state tactics. We call upon our fellow citizens to stand firm, confident in the knowledge that our just cause will triumph.

PRAISE FOR LOUISIANA

WHEREAS, the government of the State of Louisiana, including especially Governor Jimmie H. Davis, Lt. Governor C. C. "Taddy" Aycock, Speaker of the House Tom Jewell, members of the Legislature and other State officials have by their courageous conduct during recent months won the admiration and respect of all freedom-loving Americans, and,

WHEREAS, the said officials of the State of Louisiana have set an example for all other States to follow, NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature and officials of the State of Louisiana be hereby commended in the strongest terms for their priceless contribution to the cause of individual liberty and sovereignty, and,

means to express their displeasure at the black invasion. A swarm of guards finally descended to quell the disturbance.

Next day, it was more of the same. About 100 Negro convicts swarmed into a white dining room. Somebody threw a tray of food, a guard fired a warning shot, and it took 20 guards to restore order. Another warning shot was fired when an inmate knocked over a stack of trays.

Warden Robert Heinze told reporters that when the Negro convicts came into the mess hall, many of the white prisoners got up and left. The rest stayed to defend their territory.

On March 3, violence flared again during a "sit-in" attempt. The fracas left 10 convicts injured—four whites and six Negroes. Two prisoners were wounded by bullets which spattered from the ceiling when guards fired warning shots.

When the riots were first touched off, prison officials tried the standard "liberal" approach—that is, they hauled two white convict "ringleaders" away to solitary confinement and left the blacks untouched.

Warden Heinze even organized a bi-racial "committee" of prisoners to "work out something to ease the situation."

But his determination to maintain prison discipline soon won out over the bleeding-heart approach, and the warden reacted much as any Southern jailer—he became a segregationist!

The first move to restore order was the transfer of 24 Negro convicts, including 11 leaders of the black-supremacy Muslim cult which reportedly touched off the riots, to Soleada Prison as a "security move." "Somebody has to take the heat by the horns," the warden explained.

The next step was the installation and enforcement of a no-nonsense plan for mess hall seating.

"Negroes are eating on one side of the mess halls and whites on the other," the San Francisco News-Call Bulletin reported March 8.

"In the middle are tables for Negroes and whites who want to eat together. There were only four prisoners at these tables for breakfast today."

The paper reported that the segregated seating plan "appeared to be working out." There were no more riots...

FUZZY THINKING

CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

A Simple Matter Of Morality

(An Editorial)

It is time to rip through the paper curtain of fuzzy thinking and take a close look at facts. It is time to turn a deaf ear to the frenetic bleating of the South's professional bleeding-hearts while examining the issues of the day in the objective light of simple morality and logic. Consider these cases:

Item: A professor at a state-supported university stages a public temper tantrum at a student meeting arranged by high officials of his state. This happened recently in Mississippi.

Item: A group of professors at another state-supported university signs a petition repudiating long-established public policies of their state. This happened recently in Georgia.

Item: A newspaper expresses editorial concern over the effects in its area of the alleged "recession," yet wages open warfare against the public officials, institutions and policies of the state, publishing bitter, vicious and vituperative propaganda in a manner hardly calculated to improve the confidence of investors contemplating projects within the state. This, too, is happening in Mississippi—and, with slight modification, is happening elsewhere in the Southland.

Now the bleeding-hearts would have us believe that in the three cases outlined above, no criticism whatever should be directed at the individuals concerned. In pious tones, the phrases "freedom of speech," "freedom of the press" and "academic freedom" are invoked, as if to cloak the persons involved with complete immunity.

This is exactly where the basic fallacy of the bleeding-heart concept is exposed. No one is challenging the professors' freedom of speech, or their precious "academic freedom," whatever that is. No one has suggested that freedom of the press be curtailed.

Instead, we question the MORALITY of their conduct.

What possible moral justification could the Mississippi professor have for his actions, which have made him the darling of the do-gooders? What sort of man is this who accepts a state paycheck, only to turn upon his benefactors and, almost literally, bite the hands which feed him? Is his conscience disturbed by his juvenile display of contempt for his employer?

Let the bleeding-hearts ask themselves this question: If this same professor were working for the "liberal" state of New York

(Continued on page 2)

Two resolutions were adopted unanimously. One pledges "eternal resistance to racial integration," while the other praises the stand taken by Louisiana's legislature and state officials during the New Orleans school crisis.

Text of the two resolutions:

ETERNAL RESISTANCE PLEDGED

WHEREAS, nearly seven years have gone by since the Supreme Court of the United States arrogantly attempted to force the evils of racial integration upon the citizens of this nation, and,

WHEREAS, segregation of the races continues today to be practiced by a vast majority of Americans in all 50 states, the unconstitutional "Black Monday" edict of said U. S. Supreme Court notwithstanding, and,

WHEREAS, the Citizens' Council movement has, throughout this past seven years, been the principal source of organized resistance to judicial usurpation and Federal tyranny, and,

WHEREAS, racial integration is a principal objective of the Communist conspiracy, NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the delegates to this sixth annual meeting of the Citizens' Councils of America, do hereby rededicate ourselves and our respective state organizations to the principles of States' Rights and Racial Integrity upon which the Citizens' Council movement stands, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we shall redouble our organizational activities, being fully cognizant of the fact that the vast majority of Southerners believe—as, indeed, do most Americans—that the social separation of the White and Negro races is essential to the preservation of the American social structure and economic system, and to the very survival of this nation, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we pledge ourselves to eternal resistance to racial integration. In those states where the wicked use of naked force and political chicanery have driven the thin wedge of so-called "token" integration, we hereby serve notice that we regard such action not as the end of the struggle, but as only the beginning, and,

ample for all other States to follow. NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature and officials of the State of Louisiana be hereby commended in the strongest terms for their priceless contribution to the cause of constitutional liberty and state sovereignty, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all other State Legislatures are urged to join with our sister state of Louisiana in her heroic and uncompromising stand for the basic rights of her citizens against Federal encroachments.

Mississippi Sends Black Tide North, New Census Shows

The executive secretary of the Mississippi Citizens' Councils has arrived at some interesting conclusions after a recent study of census reports.

Official releases concerning the 1960 census are most interesting, "and should be very encouraging to white Mississippians," said Robert B. Patterson of Greenwood.

"According to the census," Patterson noted, "the nation's Negro population rose about 25.5 per cent in the past decade. This evidently takes into consideration both births and deaths.

"Assuming that Mississippi's Negro population equals the national average in fertility and longevity, our 25.5 per cent increase over our 1950 Negro population of 986,494 would be 251,555 Negroes."

"Evidently, these 251,555 Negroes have left the state. And when you add our decrease in Negro population of 70,751, according to our 1960 census, we arrive at the astounding figure of 322,306 Negroes.

"We find that most old Negroes and school-age Negroes remain in Mississippi."

"In other words, in the past 10 years, Mississippi has contributed 322,306 breeding age Negroes to the economic and social structure of Northern and Border states. This contribution will do more to create an understanding of our Negro problem than all the written logic and dramatic presentation of facts would have ever done. We trust that this migration will increase in the next decade."

105-34237-436

Official Publication of the
**CITIZENS' COUNCILS
 OF AMERICA**

*Published monthly at 813 Press Building, Jackson, Mississippi, by
 THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL, INC.*

Subscription \$2.00 a year—payable in advance.

Gross Subscriptions \$1.00 per Member

(Minimum of 50)

BULK RATES—\$5.00 per 100 Copies Postpaid.

The Citizens' Council is not responsible for the return of unsolicited articles, manuscripts or other materials submitted for possible publication. All such material should be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope if a return of such material is desired.

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A Simple Matter Of Morality

(Continued from page 1)

and dared to take a public stand for segregation, how long would he hold his job? We venture that the only difference of opinion among New York's do-gooders would be whether to ride him out of town on a rail or whisk him away to a mental institution.

Or, take the case of the Georgia professors. Is anyone so naive as to believe that these same men, if transplanted to a state-supported campus in "liberal" Minnesota, would escape reprisal if they banded together to express their belief in racial segregation? They would lie there before sundown.

So what is this answer for this source of trouble?

Be Brotherly!

(From the Richmond, Va., News Leader)

Once upon a time, a city editor of our acquaintance used to assign some of the lighter items on the daybook with a peremptory command to the reporter: "Be funny!" The resulting copy, at often as not, was lamentable, for humor is not something that can be produced as readily as a couple of fried eggs and an order of toast. Humor has to come from within.

These not very original reflections come to mind now and then in reading of the travails of Northern integrationists with rebellious white patrons of their public schools. Washington, D. C., has seen its public school system move steadily toward full segregation. New York authorities are finding it increasingly difficult to carry out compulsory integration in the face of white withdrawals. Now comes a report in the Philadelphia Bulletin, describing the anguish of George Schermer, executive director of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations.

Mr. Schermer came before the city school board on January 14 to complain bitterly that not enough was being done to make people accept integration. In 1946, he said, only 7 per cent of Philadelphia schools were all Negro; today the figure is 14 per cent. In 1950, some 36 per cent of the pupils were Negro; today that proportion is 47 per cent (and we may assume that in the lower elementary grades the number of Negro pupils well surpasses the number of white pupils). More than a third of the city's schools contain no Negro teachers, he said, and it is difficult to persuade white teachers to accept positions in predominantly Negro schools.

What especially annoyed Mr. Schermer was the city's transfer system, by which any child may be transferred to any school with room to accept him. At all white Henry R. Houston School, 120 vacancies opened up. School officials and parents, afraid that Negroes might request transfer, frantically recruited enough white transfers to fill out the enrollment. At another school, Mr. Schermer complained, the school board a few years ago achieved a race mix "considered ideal"—20 per cent Negro, 80 per cent white. The parents did not think so. Today the school is entirely Negro.

These social revolutions, we have said repeatedly, cannot be achieved by fiat, and they cannot be achieved overnight. Human nature doesn't work that way—anywhere in the United States. Even in the City of Brotherly Love, we suspect, Mr. Schermer will get nowhere by commanding his reluctant subjects, "Be Brotherly!"

Detroit Parents Oppose Forced Mixing

(From the Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger)

In Michigan, a group of Detroit parents have protested a recent school board action which transferred 314 Negro children from distant areas to all-white schools to bring about compulsory integration merely to satisfy pressure groups. Protesting parents expressed their views in a formal statement to the superintendent of education and members of the school board. This portion is especially quotable:

"We believe the family is the basic unit of American society. Homes are established in neighborhoods with environments acceptable by parents, who have the right and responsibility of bringing up their children under home and school conditions of their own choosing. We shall exercise this right and carry out this responsibility. We shall not permit our children to become victims of the cruel political power program now being conducted."

"We believe the parents of the (colored) pupils you propose to transfer have the same right to have their children educated in their own schools, and that these youngsters, too, are victims of this ruthless program. The right of the State to impose its will on parents has been established in Fascist and Communist countries, but not here in free America, notwithstanding the insolence of crackpot sociologists who would have it otherwise."

This is part of the statement by the Parents Committee of Detroit's Schaefer-Meyers Property Owners Association which suggests that no few Michiganders resent politically inspired, government-enforced integration. Of course, the Detroit protest has received very little or no attention from the Northern press, radio or television.

Report From Tennessee

By Richard Burrow, Jr.

Nashville—Davidson County school authorities have released the results of intelligence tests given last spring which show that the county's 11 white high schools all had higher average IQs (intelligence quotients) than the county's Negro high school.

Eleventh-grade students in the white schools had an average IQ of more than 107, while the same age group of Negro students averaged only 88 on the IQ tests.

A. E. Wright, assistant Superintendent of the Davidson County school system, said the achievement tests given 8th-graders revealed that white students are seven months ahead of the national average in their training, while the county's Negro students are two years and one month below the national average.

Thus, on the 8th-grade level, white students average two years and eight months ahead of the Negroes.

Jackson—Seven leaders of the Madison County chapter of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government met recently with Jackson Mayor Quinton Edmonds. Details of the conference were not revealed.

However, A. S. Ingram, chairman of the TFCG chapter, said he thought the mayor now understands public sentiment, and knows that integration will not be annexed.

Jackson's merchants fear a spontaneous boycott from their white customers if forced integration should come to their city. Their fears appear to be justified, since the Jackson trading area is 100 per cent segregationist.

Memphis—A petition seeking to include the Memphis Transit Management Co. in an indictment of the old Memphis Transit Co. for operating racially-mixed buses has been filed in General Sessions Court here.

Judge William B. Leffler set a hearing on the move for April 6 at 10:30 a.m. Marvin Brooks Norfleet, legal counsel for the Memphis chapter of TFCG, is attorney for the petitioners. R. F. Mitchell and Helen Cooper.

Norfleet sought to have Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle broaden the indictment Feb. 16. But the trial date was set for April 6.

Or, take the case of the Georgia professors. Is anyone so naive as to believe that these same men, if transplanted to a state-supported campus in "liberal" Minnesota, would escape reprisal if they banded together to express their belief in racial segregation? They would be fired before sundown.

So what is the excuse for this group of ivory-tower academics? Is it moral—is it RIGHT—for them to accept state paychecks, knowing full well the public policies of their state, while at the same time using their names, positions and influence in an attempt to subvert those selfsame policies? The intellectual honesty of their conduct is certainly open to question by the taxpayers of the state, at whose expense the professors feed, and whose laws, customs and traditions they would so gladly destroy.

How can a newspaper claim to be operating for the benefit of a community and a state, while almost every issue spews forth vicious diatribes which brand the state in the minds of outsiders as virtually unfit for the habitation of decent men?

No amount of pussyfooting can hide the simple truth that this newspaper is literally stabbing the state and its people in the back.

Let it here be stated categorically that the professors and the newspaper involved are completely free to hold whatever opinions they choose, and to express themselves freely. Is it too much, then, to ask that, in return, they practice the simple morality required of all decent men?

It may be old-fashioned, but we still hold to the precept that loyalty to one's employer is a virtue. If these professors can no longer exhibit such loyalty, they should in good conscience resign their positions and seek employment elsewhere, at institutions they deem more worthy of their loyalty.

If a newspaper can no longer be happy in a community—if it no longer feels pride in its state—then it has outlived its usefulness. Its staff should seek new and more satisfactory opportunities elsewhere, rather than engage in a wicked campaign to besmirch leadership and tear down confidence in the community and respect for its laws, customs and social order.

This is the path of morality and of honor. We might, in fact, call this a new "freedom"—one which the do-gooders and the bleeding-hearts haven't yet discovered. It is, simply stated, the freedom to go elsewhere . . . the freedom to resign a job if one can no longer be loyal to his employer . . . the freedom to seek new opportunities if the prevailing atmosphere where one resides becomes seemingly oppressive.

To do otherwise is to live a lie. And such conduct contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction.

Thus it is that the whole question, when clearly stated, becomes a simple matter of morality.

..... or the state to impose its will on parents has been established in Fascist and Communist countries, but not here in free America, notwithstanding the insolence of crackpot sociologists who would have it otherwise."

This is part of the statement by the Parents Committee of Detroit's Schaefer-Meyer Property Owners Association which suggests that no few Michiganers aren't politically inspired, government-enforced integration. Of course, the Detroit protest has received very little or no attention from the Northern press, radio or television.

The great majority of Mississippians sympathize with the Detroit parents who are being subjected to such a radical act of power politics. Nevertheless, they, like so many other of our fellow Americans, are just a little late in voicing their complaint.

There are many other citizens of this country who sat in silence while the Supreme Court destroyed legal precedents that had existed for years, observed the occupation of Southern regions by Federal troops and agents, and also observed the power politicians as they pushed radical measures against the South.

People who are beginning to complain simply ignored these sinister actions. They assumed the attitude that "it can't happen to us", but now the chickens are coming home to roost.

Senator Strom Thurmond Will Address April 22 Banquet Of Jackson Citizens' Council

U.S. Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) will address a banquet meeting of the Jackson, Miss., Citizens' Council on April 22.

In keeping with current ceremonies commemorating the Centennial of the War Between the States, Sen. Thurmond will speak on the great contributions to the Confederacy of a Mississippian, Jefferson Davis, and on the significance of Davis' services as President of the Confederacy.

Members of units of the "Mississippi Greys" from Jackson and throughout the state are urged to attend the banquet in uniform, adding to the Centennial theme.

Tickets to the banquet are priced at \$7.50 each, and may be obtained at the Jackson Citizens' Council office in the Plaza Building. The event will be held in the Olympic Room of the Heidelberg Hotel in Jackson. "Cost of tickets to this banquet has been deliberately kept at an absolute minimum, in order that as many of our friends and members as possible may attend," stated John R. Wright, president of the Jackson Citizens' Council.

"We are very fortunate to obtain such a prominent speaker and outstanding Southern leader as Senator Thurmond," Wright added. "We hope that our friends from throughout the state will plan to attend the banquet and hear what we know will be an inspiring message."

Council officials, anticipating an overflow crowd at the April 22 banquet, urged interested persons to order tickets promptly. Mail orders should be sent to the Jackson Citizens' Council, 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Miss., enclosing check or money order in the amount of \$7.50 for each ticket.

(Editor's Note—An order coupon may be found immediately below, for your convenience in making reservations for the banquet. Hope to see you there!)

ing on the move for April 6 at 10:30 a.m. Marvin Brooks Norfleet, legal counsel for the Memphis chapter of TFCG, is attorney for the petitioners, R. F. Mitchell and Helen Cooper.

Norfleet sought to have Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle broaden the indictment Feb. 10, but Battle declined to assume jurisdiction, and suggested that the petition be taken to General Sessions Court.

Tennessee state law forbids operation of buses which have racially mixed seating.

Councils Elect State Officers In South Carolina

South Carolina's Citizens' Councils have elected their state officers to serve during the coming year.

William Lowndes, of Greenville, S.C., was named chairman of the state association. H. M. Shaw of Rock Hill was chosen vice-chairman.

Other officers include J. A. Manning of Columbia, treasurer; S. L. Gentry of Sumter, recording secretary; Thomas H. Carter of John's Island, chaplain; J. A. Stubbs of Sumter, liaison officer; and Rev. L. B. McCord of Manning, executive secretary.

(Editor's Note—In addition to assuming the duties of executive secretary, Rev. L. B. McCord has also become the South Carolina member of this newspaper's Editorial Board. We take this occasion to bid him a hearty welcome.)

Clip and Mail To:
JACKSON CITIZENS' COUNCIL
813 Plaza Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Please send me _____ tickets to the April 22 banquet at which Senator Thurmond will speak. My check for \$_____ is enclosed to cover cost of the tickets at \$7.50 each.

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(Note: On orders received after April 17, tickets will be held for you at the entrance to the banquet hall.)

Recommended Literature Available From The Citizens' Council

(Please use the coupon below to order this material. The prices listed represent only postage and handling costs of pamphlets. Books and periodicals are offered at their regular prices. A minimum order of \$1.00 is necessary. If larger quantities of any literature listed are desired, write for special prices. All orders filled promptly — please allow sufficient time for delivery.)

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813 Plaza Building
Jackson, Mississippi

Professor Urges Use Of State Tax Funds To Show Why Segregation Is Best

A professor in a North Carolina medical school thinks that it's time for every Southern state to set up agencies, financed with state funds, to show its people the evils of race-mixing.

Dr. W. G. George, professor of embryology at the University of North Carolina medical school, says state money is already being used to persuade people to accept integration. Now, he feels, it's time to present the other side of the story.

In a recent letter to a Georgia newspaper, Dr. George wrote:

"Unless the situation in Georgia is different from that in North Carolina, state money and the facilities of the colleges have been and are being used to 'educate' students and the people to accept the desirability of promoting better race relations' through integration.

"It might not be politic or wise to suppress free speech in the colleges, but since tax money has been and is being used so extensively to promote a one-sided outlook on the race problem, isn't it time that the state legislatures and governors begin finding some money to show our people the other side of the question?

"We cannot afford to depend upon a few private individuals to oppose agitators and propagandists subsidized by state and Federal funds, and UN funds, and by a large number of organizations committed to radicalism. I do not believe that we can make sufficient progress this way, even though we have truth and virtue on our side.

"As I see the situation, we badly need the states to establish and support offices for the purpose of presenting the evil side of race amalgamation and the advantage to each race of maintaining separation of the races in schools and in some other areas. Such an office would require

supporting personnel and a director capable of finding, understanding, analyzing and popularizing the data relevant to the race problem, or of finding the proper literature already written, and circulating it where it will do maximum good.

This letter is being written to you with the thought that you might think well of the idea and be in a position to interest the people who could put it into effect in your state."

(Editor's Note—Agencies performing functions closely related to those outlined in Dr. George's letter have already been created in some Southern states. For example, Mississippi and Louisiana have active Sovereignty Commissions. But as yet, no such agencies have been set up by Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina or Texas.)

For South To Win Grim Fight, We Can't Tie Our Hands While Enemy Is Using Brass Knucks

(Editor's Note — The following column recently appeared in the "Mississippi Notebook" of the Jackson Clarion-Ledger.)

By Tom Ethridge

A citizen awoke one night to find an intruder standing at his bedside, brandishing a sharp knife. The intended victim sprang up and fought desperately for his life.

This true story, reported some years ago, is a classic in the annals of crime.

During the furious struggle, the citizen bit his attacker's hand, forcing him to drop the knife.

"That's not fair," screamed the intruder. "You're not fighting fair."

Mississippi and the South are in much the same situation as the in-

New Society In South Africa Seeks Closer Ties With White Southerners

(Editor's Note—Here is another special report from our South African correspondent, John R. Parker. Mr. Parker may be written at 84 Cydonia Road, Wychwood, Germiston, Transvaal, Union of South Africa. His reports are a regular feature of THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL.)

By John R. Parker

A new organization has been created in South Africa, with the announced objective of promoting firm bonds of friendship between the Southern states of the U.S. and the Union of South Africa.

The new group, called the Society of the Two Souths, was launched in Germiston, Transvaal, in January. Another branch was organized a week later in Pretoria, the nation's administrative capital, and further organizational work is underway.

The Society of the Two Souths has established offices in Johannesburg. Its mailing address is P. O. Box 175, Cleveland, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa. This correspondent is serving as secretary of the organization.

Among the projects planned by the Society are formation of correspondence clubs, obtaining closer journalistic cooperation, exchanging visits, establishing closer commercial ties, and securing consulate representation in the South, at New Orleans or Houston.

Establishing correspondence between white Southerners and South Africans is an important first step toward achieving the aims and objectives of the Society. White Southerners and South Africans with the same interests could enjoy exchanges of correspondence, thus fostering lasting friendships which could lead to later exchanges of visits.

Already, several dozen South Africans have indicated their desire to correspond with white Southerners. The list includes men and women of all age groups, representing various professions and occupations, and with numerous fields of interest.

Southerners wishing to correspond with South African residents may be placed in contact with a South African by writing:

Society of the Two Souths
P. O. Box 175
Cleveland,
Johannesburg,
Union of South Africa

Please indicate your occupation and special interests, and mention any desire for correspondence with South Africans in specific occupations, age groups, etc. The Society will endeavor to submit all inquiries to interested South Africans for their reply.

(Editor's Note—Special postage rates apply to mail addressed to the Union of South Africa, as well as to other overseas mail. Unless you are familiar with these rates, your letters should be taken directly to the post office for mailing. Air mail reaches South Africa in less than a week; boat mail may take as long as a month.)

The Society is also pleased to offer cultural and geographical films on all aspects of South African life. These films will be loaned, free of charge, to universities and other responsible organizations.

Similar films showing life in the American South are most welcome in South Africa, and the Society would be pleased to learn of the availability of such films, and to arrange for their showing.

Another project of the Society could well have far-reaching significance. This is a program calling for exchange visits by Southern and South African newspapermen, allowing each journalist to work for a period of three to six months on the staff of a newspaper in the South, or in South Africa.

The overall aim of the Society is to present facts objectively, depicting the South and South Africa as they are, and in this way to defeat the activities of irresponsible reporters who consistently paint false pictures of the Two Souths to the public.

Comments and suggestions from white Southerners will be most welcome.

New Home Entertainment Idea: A 'Record-Breaking' Party!

A friend of ours has come up with a new idea for spending a pleasant evening at home.

This friend—who happens to be a publishing executive—tells us he had a "record-breaking party" at his home the other night, and enjoyed every minute of it.

It seems that our publisher friend was relaxing after dinner, when he was suddenly blasted out of his easy chair by the raucous blaring of the phonograph.

From *Entertainment*, our favorite

to turn up a single white musician in the pile of discs.

Our friend and his son made a quick "business" transaction, with the youth stuffing several dollars in his pocket after promising to use it to buy records which might pass for music in polite society.

Whereupon, our friend gleefully proceeded to break the Mau Mau-style records, smashing them one by one. With an expression of profound contentment, he recalled the next

race of maintaining separation of the races in schools and in some other areas. Such an office would require

Atlanta Stores Face Boycott If Mixing Comes

The sellout of Atlanta's white residents in the negotiated surrender of the city's lunch counters by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has drawn a warning from members of a pro-segregation group called "Germans Unwilling To Surrender" (GUTS).

Immediately following the Chamber of Commerce announcement that "lunchrooms and other facilities" would be open to Negroes in several downtown Atlanta department, drug and variety stores as soon as public school integration has begun (it's scheduled for this fall, but we have the feeling it won't happen then—Ed.), GUTS issued a statement noting that "the membership of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has never been polled on this question."

"We feel that this action of surrender to the outside and Communists-inspired lawless agitators will bring untold economic harm to our city and state; for which these merchants and the public officials involved shall be held accountable," the statement continued.

GUTS announced that it is circulating petitions pledging that "we do not intend to trade with any store which maintains integrated eating facilities or integrated rest rooms."

The statement, signed by acting chairman Lester Maddox, continued, "The tens of thousands of Georgians who have indicated their support of this pledge are now being called upon to announce their unswerving intention to discontinue their patronage and support of each and every store, immediately upon the actual desegregation of any facilities in such stores. This action will also include any merchants who publicly support such desegregation, whether they provide eating facilities or not."

citizen bit his attacker's hand, forcing him to drop the knife.

"That's not fair," screamed the intruder. "You're not fighting fair."

Mississippi and the South are in much the same situation as the intended victim in the above story. Almost every attempt at self-defense is denounced as "unfair" by our attackers.

Anti-Southern forces have not hesitated to use vicious and underhanded tactics against us—tactics revolting the sense of fair play. They have subverted the nation's laws, courts, schools, churches and government to an incredible extent.

They have waged an unceasing propaganda attack on the South via national networks, newspapers, wire services, magazines, books, movies and every information medium. At the same time, they have denied us full opportunity to give our side of the story.

Our enemies have established a double standard of "respect for law." They endorse sit-in demonstrations but condemn anti-mixing demonstrations. They encourage anti-segregation boycotts but denounce anti-integration boycotts.

They have rushed to the defense of vicious criminals who commit murder and rape against our people,

We are playing for keeps and the game is not in progress. There will be no re-match nor any appeal from the outcome. If we lose, defeat will be permanent.

Violence is unthinkable, of course, but this business of "fighting fair" should work both ways. Unchivalrous adversaries can hardly expect chivalrous treatment.

We are not honor-bound to respect rules that tie our hands tightly, but leave our opposition free to slug with brass knuckles or back-stab us to death.

Our resistance must be legal and peaceful, certainly, but we do not have to fight with powder puffs and lace handkerchiefs when those against us employ switchblades, sledgehammers and subversive shenanigans, while demanding "fair play."

The most "unfair player" of them all is the wolf-in-sheep's-clothing, the treacherous baring from within and the fifth columnists posing as friends. Such treachery exists here and throughout the South. It deserves complete exposure and public contempt.

It seems remarkable that some who are ever-ready to protest "unfair play" by segregationist forces are notably tongue-tied about the outrageously unfair tactics of integrationists and their stooges.

It seems that our publisher friend was relaxing after dinner, when he was suddenly blasted out of his easy chair by the raucous blaring of the phonograph.

Upon investigation, our friend found his teen-aged son listening rapidly to a collection of jungle-type records. A quick investigation failed

Whereupon, our friend gleefully proceeded to break the "Mau Mau" style records, smashing them one by one. With an expression of profound contentment, he recalled the next morning that it had been a real "record-breaking party."

We thought you might like to know.

Black Savages In Congo On Warpath Again

(Editor's Note—The following is an excerpt from a recent column by Jack Kofoid in the Miami Herald.)

The soldiers raced through the streets of Lubumbashi, teeth starkly white against black skins, screaming, firing rifles, slashing the humid air with knives. They were Kasavubu's soldiers, and were frantic with rage, because three of their men had been slaughtered by a Lumumba-loving mob.

It didn't matter who they killed . . . guilty or innocent. They had a lust for blood, and blood ran in the gutters.

They're killing each other all over the Congo. Soldiers and civilians, people only a step removed from the savagery of the jungle, can be aroused to a mad emotional pitch by their semi-literate leaders.

They have murdered their own; they've killed white civilians and U.N. soldiers. Only a powerful U.N. force, permitted to fire when the need arises, can hold the peace in Congoland.

Antoine Gizza, one of the big men in Stanleyville, says: "We don't want white faces around here." He doesn't mean only Belgians, whom the Congo's people loathe, but all white men.

If these people had their way, they'd chase all pale faces out of the Congo. It seems a little ironic that, in view of what's happening there, some Americans feel our skittish integration problem will make the United States lose prestige in Africa.

Why should it? The deepest of the Deep South never practiced the kind of segregation the Congolese want in their turbulent areas.

Negro Riot At UN Shows Nation Just How 'Equal' Blacks Behave

American Negroes in action, from a March 6 UPI report on the riot at the United Nations:

"The riot in the Security Council started at 11:40 a.m. on Wednesday, Feb. 15. About 100 Negroes, many of them women, were involved. A dozen burst into the room while Adlai Stevenson was speaking.

"There was a furious fight, to the background of screams in the chamber and the corridors when the guards threw them out. Eighteen guards were mauled and struck by fists. One woman drew a knife. Two photographers were hit in the head by a man with brass knuckles or a chain wrapped around his fist. Eight Negroes were hurt. One had his front teeth knocked out.

"The public was removed from the UN building for the first time in history."

From the same stirring story of "equality" and "brotherhood" in action, this quote comes from the lips of one Adam Clayton Powell, Harlan's gift to the Congress of the United States.

Quoth Powell, "It is going to happen again—until some black faces are included by Adlai Stevenson in the UN delegation."

The millions of persons who saw the riot close-up on TV and read such accounts as the one above might now have a slightly better understanding of the South's determination to maintain segregation of the races.

For, if these sterling examples of black "equality" were carrying knives and brass knuckles on a quiet little visit to the UN, what sort of heavy artillery would they likely tote to a meeting of the P-TA or deacons in any "enlightened" Southern city foolish enough to abandon segregation?

In announcing the appointment on March 16, the president of the North Carolina Defenders of States' Rights have appointed a full-time executive secretary.

The Rev. Joseph S. Jones, retired Presbyterian minister of Morehead City, N.C., will serve as field man for the pro-segregation organization traveling throughout the state to organize new units, promoting the educational program, and performing other organizational duties.

A prominent blood specialist of Columbia University states that it is dangerous to transfuse Negro blood into White people and it is several times that dangerous to transfuse White blood into Negroes. Blood should be labeled according to race. It is unsafe to

EX-114

April 10, 1961

REC-61

105 234237-24

[redacted]
Richmond, Kentucky

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Bear [redacted]

Your letter of April 3, 1961, with
enclosure, has been received.

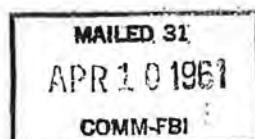
It was thoughtful of you to communicate
with me on this occasion, and in view of your interest
I am enclosing a copy of my statement regarding the
communist menace which appeared in the April, 1961,
issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

APR 11 1961
FBI - READING ROOM
4-16 PM
I.B.



Enclosure
4-1-61 LEB Intro.

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of the correspondent. Her
reference to books and pamphlets which she would like to be reviewed
is being purposely ignored.

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JMM:jpr (3)

50 APR 17 1961
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT [redacted]

FBI

Date: May 1, 1961

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____

AIR TEL - AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To:

Director, FBI

From:

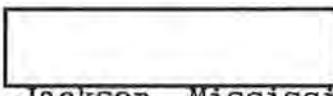
SAC, New Orleans (105-492)

Re:

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI
IS - X

Attached are original and seven copies of letterhead memorandum regarding dinner meeting of Citizens Council of Mississippi 4/21/61. Same for information of Bureau.

Confidential source is:



Jackson, Mississippi

5-1 Re: 9-8-61 with 2
cc's Citizens Council,
Vol 6 #10, July-August
attached. Ans

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b7C
b7D

3 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (AM - Registered)

1 = New Orleans

RFC:eo

(4)

RECEIVED

REQ. REC'D.

DATE FORW.

HOW FORW.

BY

REC'D. BY

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cc's destroyed

105-34739

MAY 8 1961

CC - Wick

Approved: 277 Sent _____ M Per _____

52 MAY 15 1961
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 1, 1961

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI

A confidential source at Jackson, Mississippi, advised on April 26, 1961, that five or six hundred people attended a dinner meeting of the Citizens Council of Mississippi at the Heidelberg Hotel, Jackson, Mississippi, Friday night, April 21, 1961.

The featured speaker was Senator Strom Thurmond, from South Carolina, for the \$7.50 per plate dinner.

Also one of the speakers was Mr. G. F. Guifreux, Superintendent of Schools of Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana.

[redacted] said that John Wright, President of the Citizens Council, Jackson, Mississippi, told the group they would meet any integration attempt "with a massive wall of resistance."

[redacted] Resident Agent, Region IV, 111th CIC Group, Jackson, Mississippi, was notified of the above information.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

25-34237 4/10/61
ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PERSONAL ATTENTION
SAC LETTER NO. 61-30In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 2, 1961

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Citizens Council - Gen.

(A) RACIAL SITUATION - RACIAL INFORMANTS -- During the recent past, organizations seeking to integrate public facilities in the South have increased the tempo of their activities. Of particular note are the sit-in demonstrations which have been staged in various Southern States and the "freedom rides" which have been made for the purpose of testing state laws relating to the segregation of transportation facilities. Such activities have, on occasion, resulted in mob violence causing serious injury and extensive property damage.

It is essential for the Bureau to have available current information in order that dangerous situations may be anticipated and brought to the attention of appropriate Federal and local agencies before violence erupts. On the basis of information presently available, it appears highly probable that during the coming months various groups will further intensify their efforts to integrate schools and other facilities in the Southern States.

✓ In order for the Bureau to properly discharge its responsibilities in this field, it is imperative that each office develop and maintain effective informant coverage so that it may be aware of any organized activity planned to occur within its division or another division with respect to integration matters which might result in violence. Obviously to achieve the above objectives, it will be necessary to intensify informant coverage of all organizations having a potential for violence which are intensely opposed to integration such as Klan groups and hate organizations.

Such efforts on your part must not be limited to headquarters cities or the larger concentrations of population. It has been the Bureau's experience that strife and violence often result from the activities of rural citizenry who, in many cases, appear to have more volatile opinions concerning segregation than individuals from the larger cities. Informant development efforts must therefore include all areas of your division.

You must make certain that you continue to keep abreast of those organizations active in the racial field which have a potential for violence. You should review the present informant coverage in each of the above organizations and make detailed efforts to intensify informant coverage with regard to these matters.

105-34437
NOT RECORDED

117 JUN 12 1961

71
58 JUN 13 1961

With regard to White Citizens Councils the Bureau does not desire informants developed in these organizations solely because they are opposed to integration. If you have information that a branch of the White Citizens Councils has a potential for violence you should obtain Bureau authority before seeking to develop informants in such branches. Since meetings or activities initiated by White Citizens Councils might be utilized by Klan or hate groups to further their interests, you should through sources be aware of such meetings and activities.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

2 - Original and copy
1 - Yellow file copy
1 - 100-415762
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - [redacted]
1 - Section tickler

SAC, New Orleans (105-492)

October 16, 1961

b6
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Director, FBI (360-34237)

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

According to information in the September, 1961, issue of "The Citizens' Council," this newspaper will be replaced in October, 1961, by the first issue of "The Citizen," the new official monthly magazine of the Citizens' Councils of America. The subscription price for the magazine will be \$3.00 for one year.

You should make discreet arrangements to obtain one copy of each issue of "The Citizen" (beginning with Number 1, October, 1961) on a regular, current basis for the use of the Bureau until advised otherwise. Each issue should be promptly forwarded to the Bureau by routing slip marked to the attention of the Central Research Section.

The subscription to the above magazine should be handled in accordance with the instructions set forth in Part II, Section 6, H. 4, page 5a of the Manual of Rules and Regulations.

5-1 form to Nola, 3-29-62, re 1/62,
4 issue "The Citizen." Not rec'd
at Bu.; fwd to Bur. of pub.
AMB.

4 issue rec'd 4-11-62, AMB.

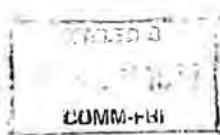
NOTE: The above subscription was requested by SA J. C. Trainor,
Civil Rights Unit, Investigative Division.

After review, "The Citizen" will be filed in Publications
Files, Identification Building.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

AMB:meh
(9) *meh*

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



EX-100

REC-4

105-34237-422
16 OCT 16 1961

wsby

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
56 OCT 18 1961

DIRECTOR, FBI

4/12/62

SAC, NEW YORK (157-660)

RECEIPT OF ANTI-NEGRO
LITERATURE IN SIERRA LEONE, AFRICA
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBulet, 3/12/62.

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b7C

NY indices are negative on [redacted] and
the National Putnam Letters Committee (NPLC).

It is noted the only [redacted] listed in the
various NYC Telephone Directories is [redacted]
[redacted] NYC.

On: 3/28/62, SA [redacted] State Department, NYC,
telephonically contacted the NYO on the above captioned
matter.

SA [redacted] was interviewed on 3/29/62 by
[redacted] with the following results:

[redacted] stated he had received information
from the State Department in Washington, D.C. identical with
the information in relet. He was instructed to obtain, if
possible, a mailing list of the NPLC.

[redacted] stated he had just checked with the
postal authorities in NYC and was advised that Post Office
Box [redacted] Grand Central Station, New York, was rented by
the NPLC, [redacted]. He was advised by the
postal authorities that they were unable to locate any
mailing list of the NPLC. The postal authorities pointed out

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
① - 105-34237 (CITIZENS' COUNCILS)
1 - NY 105-19253 (CITIZENS' COUNCILS) (412)
1 - NY 157-660 (412)

TLB:gag
(5)

105 34237
183 APR 10 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-519-2

NY 157-660

that it is not necessary to file a mailing list.

[redacted] was advised that the NYO had no information on either [redacted] or the NPLC.

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He stated that in view of the above, he would notify the State Department in Washington that he was conducting no further investigation. [redacted] stated that he believed that "The Citizen" was published somewhere in the South and he would so advise the State Department in Washington.

On 3/30/62, [redacted] (reliable) advised that in the October, 1961 issue of "The Citizen," official publication of the Citizens' Councils of Greenwood, Mississippi, mention was made of a Putnam Letters Committee which was being formed for the purpose of reprinting letters written by [redacted] to various government legislators in support of segregationists. Reprints of the letters were to appear in Southern newspapers and periodicals.

The source stated that [redacted] is described as a "Yankee segregationist from New England," but the source was unable to furnish any additional information.

Bureau file on Citizens' Councils is 105-34237, and in view of the fact that the mailing of "The Citizen" is presumably part of the activities of Citizens' Councils, a copy of this letter is designated for that Bureau file.

In view of the above, NYO is conducting no further investigation in this matter.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 1)

Date

4-9-62

file # 4-2562
A:m:5
file # 10-10-62
A:m:5

To

Director

SAC

ASAC

Supv.

Agent

SE

CC

Steno

Clerk

Att CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION FILE # 105-34237 REC-103

Title CITIZENS COUNCIL OF

Miss

15-X

See b6

634

ACTION DESIRED

b-

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Case |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assign.....Reassign..... | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare lead cards |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bring file | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call me | <input type="checkbox"/> Recharge serials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Correct | <input type="checkbox"/> Return assignment card |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline..... | <input type="checkbox"/> Return file |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline passed | <input type="checkbox"/> Return serials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent | <input type="checkbox"/> Search and return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue | <input type="checkbox"/> See me |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expedite | <input type="checkbox"/> Send Serials..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> File | to |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For information | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit new charge-out |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & return | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention | <input type="checkbox"/> Type |
| Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. | |

105-34237-438

NOT RECORDED

4 APR 13 1962

60 APR 19 1962
See reverse side

file # 105-34237
SAC H. C. MAYNOR
Office NEW ORLEANS

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9-62

file v 4-25-62
AmB
file v 10-10-62
AmB

s.a.

5-1-61, Abia, 6-25-62, reg. May + June,
1962, issues "The Citizen" of printed.

← Sealed

May 1962, #8 recd 7-2-62 AmB

Introducing . . .

**PROJECT
UNDERSTANDING**

*. . . important new
public affairs
films now
available for
your use!*



Announcing a new public affairs film series!

PROJECT: UNDERSTANDING

These two films are now available!

THE GENERAL THEY COULDN'T MUZZLE!

Dramatic highlights of a stirring address by Edwin A. Walker, who resigned his commission as a major general in the U. S. Army rather than submit to "muzzling" and censorship of his program to alert the 24th Division to the dangers of Communism! General Walker pulls no punches in telling Americans why we are losing the Cold War! A cheering crowd of 5,000 enthusiastic patriots adds impact to Walker's warning!



RACE AND REASON DAY IN MISSISSIPPI

When the civic and business leadership of a city and state join to honor an author, it's news — especially when the event occurs in Jackson, Mississippi, and the author is a New England Yankee who wrote a book on race relations! This is a reasoned and scholarly presentation by Carleton Putnam, noted attorney, biographer and airline executive, and author of the best-seller, *Race and Reason — A Yankee View*. Anyone with an open mind will find new food for thought in this program!



To obtain these outstanding films, call, wire or write:

CITIZENS' COUNCIL FORUM
Plaza Building • Jackson 1, Mississippi
Phone 352-4456

... or use handy order form on back!

PROJECT: UNDERSTANDING

- 30-minute public affairs "specials" take your audience to the scene of significant events . . . give them a closer look at the newsmakers and what they're saying!
- Ideal for use by civic clubs, veterans' and patriotic societies, community organizations, study groups, lodges, schools and individuals . . . an economical way to provide thought-provoking program material for any meeting!
- "Live" quality . . . "live" audience enthusiasm . . . captured expertly on 16-mm. sound film for presentation to your audience at the times most convenient to you!
- Films may be rented or purchased . . . many organizations are buying prints for multiple showings in their community, then presenting the films to local schools!
- Produced and distributed by CITIZENS' COUNCIL FORUM . . . the organization with a record of 5 years of service . . . now providing weekly 15-minute interviews to more than 500 TV and radio stations in all 50 states!
- These films will hold the interest of everyone in your audience . . . and will provide discussion groups with topical subject material for weeks to come!
- It's easy to order these two outstanding films . . . just complete the handy form on the back of this page.
- Don't miss this opportunity to secure these interesting productions! Mail your order today!

(3)

Mail To:

CITIZENS' COUNCIL FORUM
315 Plaza Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi

DON'T DELAY — ORDER THESE FILMS TODAY!

(Please print or type, completing all applicable blanks. For rental orders, be sure to specify alternate date.
All orders will be promptly acknowledged upon receipt.)

Please send me—

Title—

THE GENERAL THEY COULDN'T MUZZLE RACE AND REASON DAY IN MISSISSIPPI BOTH FILMS

PURCHASE— \$150 per film. Total enclosed \$_____

RENTAL— \$ 25 per film. Total enclosed \$_____

For showing to (name of group) _____

Place of showing _____

Date desired: First choice _____

Alternate _____

If this is a rental contract, I agree to return film(s) in good condition, shipping charges prepaid, no later than the day following use. I understand that an additional rental fee will be due if such return is delayed, and agree to pay any such fees immediately upon receipt of statement. If film is damaged while in my possession, I agree to pay all necessary charges for repair or replacement.

Film should be shipped to:

SIGNATURE _____

(Please print) NAME _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY & STATE _____

61534237-459

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: October 19, 1962

ZM
FROM : Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

BM:JD:stj
144- -NEW

① White Citizens Council of
SUBJECT: Mississippi

JW 11-

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This will confirm [redacted] conversation with Mr. Rosen on October 18, 1962 in which I requested the Bureau to conduct a full background investigation on Mr. W. J. Simmons whose office address is 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi. We believe Mr. Simmons to be the Administrator of the Association of Citizens Council of Mississippi.

This is the same Mr. Simmons who is referred to in the memorandum from [redacted] to you dated October 16, 1962, their file 146-1-12-6422.

1 d
Investigation ordered
by Charles A.O.
on 10/19/62 RBL

79
5 OCT 12

105-34237-44

8 OCT 23 1962

6 PM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen *(Signature)*

DATE: 10/23/62

FROM :

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS'
COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

105-34237
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[Redacted] of the Civil Rights Division of the Department has inquired concerning the Citizens' Councils of Mississippi and asked if the Department had been furnished any correspondence concerning these councils since May 1, 1961.

On 10/22/62 [Redacted] was advised that no information had been furnished to the Department concerning the Citizens' Councils of Mississippi by the Bureau since the letterhead memorandum of May 1, 1961, and it was pointed out to [Redacted] that from time to time information concerning the activities of various citizens' councils throughout the country is received at the Bureau and it is furnished to the Department. An example was given to [Redacted] where information concerning the formation of a Chattanooga Citizens' Council at Chattanooga, Tennessee, was furnished to the Department on 5/18/62 because there was an indication that the organizer of the council was connected with a Klan group.

[Redacted] inquired as to what the Bureau used as a basis for investigation of groups such as the citizens' councils. It was explained to him that the Bureau confined investigation of groups in the racial field to those which have adopted a policy or have allegedly adopted a policy of advocating, condoning or inciting the use of force or violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution, have allegedly committed acts of violence or have actually or allegedly committed violations of laws within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

[Redacted] then inquired as to who made the determination whether or not an investigation of a particular group would be made. He was informed that upon receipt of any information that a particular group would fit into the categories above, this Bureau initiated investigation and furnishes the Department information obtained concerning the group.

100-104605

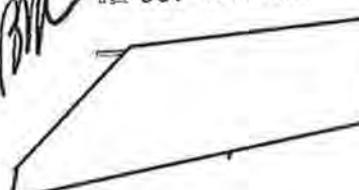
RBL:cag *(Signature)*

(5)

1962

OCT 29 1962

15 OCT 24 1962



Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

RE: ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF MISSISSIPPI

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It was explained to [redacted] that the activities of citizens' councils are followed through public source material and established sources, and if information is obtained indicating that a particular group falls within the categories above, it will be investigated by this Bureau.

[redacted] mentioned the case of William J. Simmons of the subject organization who made various phone calls at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi. [redacted] was advised that a complete background investigation was being conducted on Simmons per his request and he would be furnished a copy of the report. New Orleans has been instructed by airtel 10/19/62 to conduct the required investigation and submit a summary report on Simmons within ten days.

ACTION:

None. For record purposes.

[Handwritten signatures]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: November 19, 1962

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COUNCILS - GENERAL
RACIAL MATTERS

[Handwritten signature]

Faison	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
John	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Connolly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PURPOSE OF MEMORANDUM

The purpose of this memorandum is to re-evaluate the Bureau's policy concerning investigations of citizens councils in light of the recent situation which occurred at the University of Mississippi and the trouble which may arise when attempts are made to desegregate universities in South Carolina and Alabama.

During the recent racial unrest at the University of Mississippi, William Simmons, the Administrator of the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, allegedly used the Alumni Office in Oxford, Mississippi, to call various alumni requesting them to come to the university campus. No additional information was available as to the exact nature of the calls or requests that might have been made other than the above. During the latter part of October, disorders occurred on the University campus in which the use of fireworks played a prominent part. In addition, inflammatory leaflets began to appear on the campus. Reports were received from various sources indicating the fireworks and leaflets were either provided by or paid for by various citizens council groups. At the Department's request, investigation is being conducted to run this down.

BACKGROUND OF THE CITIZENS COUNCILS

In October, 1957, the Attorney General in conference with the Director stated that in view of the racial unrest in connection with the desegregation of the Little Rock, Arkansas, schools and the fact that disturbers of the peace were citizens council members, he believed the Bureau should develop coverage in councils.

Appropriate instructions were sent to the field on October 9, 1957, and the need for caution and discretion was stressed. The field was informed the Bureau was not interested in legitimate

Enclosure

- 1- Mr. Mohr
- 1- Mr. Evans
- 1- Mr. DeLoach

ST-112

105-34237-442

b6
b7c

REC-23

15 NOV 23 1962

RBL:vhm:raw
(9)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: CITIZENS COUNCILS

activities of councils but only in gathering intelligence in advance of possible violence or information regarding violations within the Bureau's jurisdiction. Nineteen offices were involved in the program.

TERMINATION OF THE PROGRAM

In May, 1958, as a result of an interview of a citizen in Newport News, Virginia, who was identified as an officer of the Peninsula Citizens Council, Newport News, the "Times-Herald" of Newport News, made an inquiry of the Bureau as to whether the Bureau was investigating integration in public schools in that area. It was believed that the interview of the Peninsula Citizens Council member on the preceding day had precipitated the press inquiry.

As a direct outgrowth of this situation, informant coverage of the citizens councils was discontinued and coverage was afforded by established sources such as, office contacts and newspapers. By letter June 13, 1958, the field was instructed to discontinue the program.

It was pointed out to the field the action in discontinuing the program in no way altered the Bureau's responsibilities of keeping Government agencies and officials advised of acts of violence and plans of violations of laws. The field was instructed to secure the desired information only through established sources, office contacts and close scrutiny of the public press. Informants already developed in councils were considered established sources and the field was instructed to continue contacts with these individuals.

THE CITIZENS COUNCILS TODAY

Citizens councils in three localities, at least, have been active in desegregation matters during recent years. The Capital Citizens Council of Little Rock, Arkansas, during 1962, dispatched "reverse freedom riders" into northern states. Indigent Negroes were furnished one way transportation to such places as Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, the summer home of President Kennedy.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: CITIZENS COUNCILS

The Citizens Council of Greater New Orleans was active during 1960, 1961, and 1962, in opposing the integration of schools in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi was active during the desegregation of the University of Mississippi, as mentioned above. Aside from the recent occurrences at the University of Mississippi where fireworks and leaflets were allegedly provided by citizens council members, there has been no indication that citizens councils throughout the South have engaged in violence or advocated violence.

In this connection, it should be noted that in a few instances Klan organizations have adopted citizens' council names in order to camouflage their activities and in order to obtain a greater enrollment. These organizations have invariably come to the attention of this Bureau and appropriate investigation has been undertaken.

OBSERVATIONS

✓ Many prominent citizens are known to be members of citizens councils throughout the South and in view of the fact that the citizens councils have not generally engaged in violence, coupled with the fact that persons have a right to speak freely on public issues and problems which exist in this country, it is not believed wise that the Bureau commence a wholesale investigation of citizens councils or attempt to infiltrate such organizations with informant coverage.

The Bureau policy of following these citizens councils through established sources and close scrutiny of the public press is a sound one. To actively investigate or infiltrate these councils would almost certainly subject the Bureau to justifiable criticism.

It is, however, believed wise to remind the field of the necessity to insure that the activities of these councils are closely followed through established sources and the public press especially in view of the forthcoming desegregation attempts in the states of Alabama and South Carolina.

In addition, the field is being instructed to submit information concerning the status of councils in their territories, the leaders of such councils, and Klan infiltration and potential for violence on the part of councils.

ACTION

If approved, that the attached airtel be sent to various offices.

BB

YR

DPA

JRM

11-20-62

AIRTEL

4/12/60 60267 PL5/CLC/WLW
441948

To: SAC, Atlanta
ST-112 REC-23
From: Director, FBI (105-34237)

CITIZENS COUNCILS
RACIAL MATTERS

REC'D--READING ROOM
B I

During the recent racial unrest growing out of the desegregation of the University of Mississippi, information was received that the Association of Citizens Councils of Mississippi played a part in urging other council members to proceed to the University campus. Information was also received council members allegedly printed inflammatory material and procured fireworks for student demonstrations.

In light of the above and reported attempts being made by Negroes to enter the universities in South Carolina and Alabama in the near future, offices receiving copies of this airtel should furnish the Bureau pertinent information concerning citizens councils in their territories.

No active investigation to procure the information is to be conducted. A review of office files should be sufficient to elicit the necessary information and established sources and public source material may, of course, be utilized.

Each office should furnish the Bureau within fifteen days of receipt of this airtel the following, set forth under appropriate captions.

2 - Baltimore	2 - Jacksonville	2 - Miami	2 - Richmond
2 - Birmingham	2 - Kansas City	2 - Mobile	2 - St. Louis
2 - Charlotte	2 - Knoxville	2 - Newark	2 - San Antonio
2 - Cincinnati	2 - Little Rock	2 - New Haven	2 - San Diego
2 - Dallas	2 - Louisville	2 - New Orleans	2 - San Francisco
2 - Detroit	2 - Los Angeles	2 - New York	2 - Savannah
2 - Houston	2 - Memphis	2 - Norfolk	2 - Tampa
		2 - Oklahoma City	2 - WFO

RBL:vhm:nls
(3) ✓

See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, same caption, 11-18-62,
RBL:vhm; r/w.

56 DEC 3

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, Atlanta
RE: CITIZENS COUNCILS

1. COUNCILS

The identity of all citizens councils in the territory covered by the office. The Bureau and office file numbers for each council should be set forth. If there are chapters of a council in territory covered by a resident agency, the identity of the council and the resident agency should be set forth. The approximate membership of the council should also be indicated.

2. LEADERS

The leaders of the councils should be set forth. If a leader has been the subject of a Bureau investigation, the Bureau file number and the office file should be set forth. A short background sketch consisting of occupation, home and business addresses should be given for each council leader. Under this section the principal offices of each council should be enumerated, such as president, vice president, treasurer and secretary.

3. COVERAGE OF COUNCILS

The coverage which is now being afforded each council should be set forth. Following each council the identity of informants and other sources furnishing information concerning the council must be indicated.

Under current Bureau instructions offices are presently following the activities of councils through established sources, office contacts and close scrutiny of the public press.

Set forth under this section the established sources and office contacts being utilized by your office. It will not be necessary to set forth that you are following the activities through the public press.

4. POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE

Set forth concerning each council should be an evaluation as to the potential such group has for violence in connection with racial issues. If there is any indication of Klan or hate group infiltration of the council, this should be set forth under this section. In the event that there is no Klan or hate group infiltration, this fact should be mentioned.

Airtel to SAC, Atlanta
RE: CITIZENS COUNCILS

You are reminded of the instructions set forth in Bureau letter to SAC, Atlanta and various other offices dated June 13, 1958, captioned, "Citizens' Councils; Internal Security - X." That letter instructed offices receiving copies of the letter to discontinue all efforts to develop informant coverage in citizens councils. You were instructed that the discontinuance of the program in no way altered the Bureau's responsibility of keeping interested Government agencies and officials advised of actual or contemplated acts of violence in connection with the segregation issue; plans for acts violative of laws within the Bureau's jurisdiction, particularly those relating to civil rights; and the activities of individuals responsible for such acts.

The Bureau letter pointed out that you have a continuing responsibility to insure that the Bureau is apprised of all such information, and you were instructed to secure the information only through established sources, office contacts and close scrutiny of the public press. Informants who had already been developed in citizens councils were considered established sources and you were instructed to continue your contacts with such informants.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *J. J. M.*
FROM : *J. J. M.*

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34237)

DATE: 12/3/62

SAC, NEW YORK (157-787) (C)

SUBJECT:

CITIZENS COUNCIL OF NEW YORK
ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF NEW YORK
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel to Atlanta, 11/20/62.

1. There are no citizens councils in the territory covered by the NYO.

In view of the above, paragraphs numbered 2,3 and 4 in referenced communication cannot be answered.

REG-11

105-34237-443

15 DEC 4 1962

(2) - Bureau (105-34237) (RM)
1 - New York (157-787)

JDB:bam
(3)

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

DEC 1 11 1962

/37

55 DEC 10 1962

F B I

Date: 12/6/62

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI. (105-34237)
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-20067)
SUBJECT: O CITIZENS COUNCILS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBU airtel to Atlanta, dated 11/20/62.

There are, at the present time, no active citizens councils in the Baltimore Division..

3 Bureau REGIS.MAIL
1 - Baltimore

REZ:ers
(4)

REC-22

105-34237-444

13 DEC 12 1962

SAC

FBI BALTIMORE

CC-WCH 10-22-62

DEC 19 1962

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 12/6/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)b6
b7c

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34237)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-42016) - RUC

RE: CITIZENS COUNCILS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Buairtel to Atlanta and other offices, 11/20/62,
requesting information be submitted to the Bureau within 15
days regarding all citizens councils in the territory covered
by each office.

A search of the indices of the San Francisco Office
was made under the names "Citizens Councils," "White Citizens
Council," and "California White Citizens Council." This office
has no information to indicate that any citizens council has
been established in the territory covered by this office.

③ - Bureau (AM-REG.)
1 - San Francisco

WEH/jr (#9)
(4)

EX-103

105-34237-445

REC-3

7 DEC 8 1962

Approved: CODEC 131962 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

filed 4-3-63 A.M.B.

F B I

Date: 12/13/62

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAILb6
b7C
b7D

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Agency G-2, ONI, QSL, CRD

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

Date Fctrv. DEC 19 1962

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-961)

How FAW... M

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI

By.....

RM

100 mgmt
200 statement

FD-217

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of letterhead memo and for Memphis Office are two copies of same.

Source mentioned is [redacted]
[redacted] Jackson, Miss., who furnished information to SA [redacted]

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 8) (RM)
 2 - Memphis (Encl. 2) (RM)
 2 - New Orleans
 HEH/sab
 (7)

REC-35

100-34237-446

DEC 17 1962

Photo Encl

CC TO:	S.P.A
REQ. REC'D	10-24-62
NOV 12 1962	
ANS.	SWP
BY:	[redacted]

EKA

Photo Encl

CC TO:	S.P.A
REQ. REC'D	5/23/73
JUN 5 1973	
ANS.	[redacted]
BY:	[redacted]

Re: [redacted]

51 DEC 28 1962

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____